B·S·A
Prices GREATLY REDUCED
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co. Hornby Rd., Fort, B'bay.

The Bombay Chronicle

B·S·A
PRICES
Greatly Reduced
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

EDITOR-IN-CHIEF—B. G. HORNIMAN.

VOL. XIV NO. 33 BOMBAY MONDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1926 ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

SHIPPING.

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA.

(Incorporated in England)

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. and O SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1926			
13 Feb.	RANPURA ..		16,58
20 „	RAZMAK ..	MALWA* ..	10,941
27 „	RAJPUTANA		16,100
6 Mar.	CHINA ..	MALOJA x ..	20,837
13 „	RAWALPINDI		16,100
20 „	RAZMAK o ..		10,602
27 „	RANCHI ..		16,650
31 „	CHINA† ..		7,952
3 April	NALDERAx ..		15,993
10 „	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
17 „	RAZMAK ..	MOREA* ..	10,919
24 „	RANPURA ..		16,585
1 May	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDAx ..	16,227
8 „	RAJPUTANA		16,109
15 „	RAZMAK ..	MACEDONIA ..	11,080
22 „	RAWALPINDI		16,100
29 „	RAZMAK ..	MOOLTAN ..	20,847
5 June	CHINA ..		7,952
12 „	RAZMAK ..	MALWA* ..	10,941
19 „	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
26 „	RAZMAK ..	MALOJAx ..	20,837

x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

*Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

o Terminates voyage at Marseilles, passengers for London by Sea transfer at Marseilles to the "Mantua."

† s.s. China 31st March extra steamer at following reduced rates:—

1st Saloon to London £80, £70, & £60,
1st Saloon to Marseilles £72, £62, and £56.
2nd Saloon to London £54, and £56,
2nd Saloon to Marseilles £50 and £48

The difference in passage rates is according to the position of the cabins.

Very Special berthing arrangements have been made to increase the comfort of passengers proceeding by the China on the 31st March 1926.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
1926		
8th Feb.	GHARINDA* ..	5,306
22nd Feb.	GOLCONDA* ..	5,316
25th Mar.	DOMALA ..	8,441
8th April	MARGHA ..	8,278
29th April	DUMANA ..	8,427
20th May	WARFIELD* ..	6,060
10th June	Cargo Steamer ..	

*Cargo vessels only, will not convey Passengers.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS CHINA, JAPAN and AUSTRALIA.

1926		
8th Feb,	NALGORA* ..	China & Japan.
12th „	MASULA* ..	China & Japan.
19th „	JAYPORE* ..	China & Japan.
25th „	MURISTAN* ..	China & Japan.
28th „	LAHORE* ..	China & Japan.
2nd Mar.	DELTA .. connecting at Colombo with NARKUNDA ..	Straits, China & Japan. For Australia.
7th „	ALIPORE* ..	China & Japan.
22nd „	MIRZAPORE* ..	China & Japan.
1st Apl.	MOOLTAN ..	Colombo and Australia.
11th „	NAGPORE* ..	China & Japan.

*Will not convey Passengers.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

1926		
8th Feb.	VITA ..	Karachi & Kathiawar Coast ports.
10th „	BARPETA ..	Busreh via Karachi and P. Gulf ports.
12th „	VARSOVA ..	Busreh via Karachi.
13th „	CHAKLA ..	Karachi & Kathiawar Coast ports.
17th „	KHANDALLA ..	East & S. Africa.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays, and Saturdays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday Sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. and O. Mail steamer or through passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.

Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG & SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Tottori Maru ..	G. Masuda	5973	22 Jan	8 Feb.
*Tamba Maru ..	J. Fujisawa	5845	29 „	10 „
xMuroran Maru ..	Z. Hirai	5374	12 Feb.	16 „
xHakata Maru ..	G. Matsushita	5970	16 „	20 „
xSingapore Maru ..	....	5859	21 „	7 Mar.
*Wakasa Maru	K. Teramoto	6070	28 „	14 „
Tokushima Maru	S. Kuba ..	5976	7 March	21 „
xPenang Maru ..	K. Torii	5214	21 „	25 „
Genoa Maru ..	M. Shigyo	6785	22 „	5 April

x Proceeds to Karachi.
* Passenger Steamer

REVISED PASSAGE FARES.

For	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Steerage
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs
Singapore ..	300	200	140	100
Hongkong ..	475	320	215	145
Shanghai ..	530	354	240	160
Kobe ..	600	400	255	170

For particulars please apply to—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
Alice Building, Horaby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No 20279 Telegram: "YUSEN"

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, vis Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via Coast Ports
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:—

Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO.,
Agents.
Ballard Estate, BOMBAY.

BANKING

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1895

Capital Authorised	1,00,00,000
Capital Issued	50,00,000
Capital Subscribed	50,00,000
Capital Paid upto 30-6-25	30,80,305
Reserve Fund	25,60,000

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE

Abohar	Hoshiarpur	Multan City
Allahabad	Hyderabad (Sind)	Montgomery
Amritsar		Okara (Dist. Montgomery)
Amballa City	Jullundur	Peshawar City
Amballa Cant.	Jammu	Peshawar Cant.
Bombay	Jhelum City	Patiala
Cawnpore	Karachi	Quetta
Calcutta	Kasur	Rawalpindi
Delhi	Lahore City	Sargodha
D. I. Khan	Jhang (Maghiana).	Sialkot City.
Ferozepore	Lyllapur	Simla
Gujranwalla	Ludhiana	Srinagar
Gojra	Meerut City	
Hafizabad		

LONDON AGENTS:—
THE MIDLAND BANK LTD
AMERICAN AGENTS:—
THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE PACIFIC NATIONAL BANK, LD.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December, at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of Interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Sums as low as Rs. 10 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to—

R. J. KHANNA,
Manager.

Sassoon House,
Churchgate Street, Bombay.

BANKING.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

Constituted under the Imperial Bank of India Act, 1920.

For the purpose of taking over the undertakings and business of the Bank of Bengal, the Bank of Bombay and the Bank of Madras.

BANKERS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL—
225,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each ..... Rs. 11,25,00,000

PAID-UP CAPITAL—
75,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each Fully paid ..... Rs. 3,75,00,000
150,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each Rs. 125 paid ... Rs. 1,87,50,000
Rs. 5,62,50,000

RESERVE FUND ... Rs. 4,82,50,000
RESERVE LIABILITY of Share-holders ..... Rs. 5,62,50,000

MANAGING GOVERNORS:
SIR NORCOT WARREN, K.C.I.E.
N. M. MURRAY.

LOCAL HEAD OFFICES:
Calcutta. Bombay. Madras

LONDON OFFICE:
5, Whittington Avenue, E. C., 3.

MANAGER:
Sir SIDNEY SITWELL, Kt.

BRANCHES:

Abbottabad	Khamgaon
Agra	Khandwa
Ahmedabad	Kumbakonam
Ahmedabad City	Karachi
Ahmednagar	Kasur
Ajmer	Katni
Akola	Lahore
Akyab	Larkana
Aligarh	Lucknow
Allahabad	Ludhiana
Alleppey	Lyallpur
Ambala	Madras (Mount Road)
Ambala Cantonment	Madura
Amraoti	Mandalay
Amritsar	Mandalay City (Pay Office)
Asansol	Mangalore
Bangalore	Masulipatam
Bareilly	Meerut
Bassein	Meerut City (Pay Office)
Bellary	Mirzapore
Benares	Montgomery
Benares City (Pay Office)	Moulmein
Berhampore	Mooltan
Bezwada	Moradabad
Bhagalpur	Murree
Bhopal	Mussoorie
Bombay (Byculla)	Muzaffarpur
Bombay (Mandvi)	Muzaffarnagar
Bombay (Sandhurst Road)	Muttra
Broach	Myingyan
Bulandshahr	Mymensingh
Calcutta (Clive Street)	Nadiad
Calcutta (Burra Bazaar)	Nandyal
Calcutta (Park Street)	Nagpore
Calicut	Nainital
Cawnpore	Narayangunge
Chandausi (Pay Office)	Nasik
Chittagong	Negapatam
Chandpore	Nellore
Chapra	Nowshera
Coconada	Ootacamund
Cochin	Parbhani (Sub-Agency)
Coimbatore	Patna
Colombo	Peshawar
Conjeeveram (Out Station)	Peshawar City (Sub-Agency)
Cuddalore	Poona City
Cuddapah	Purnea
Cuttack	Quetta
Dacca	Rajamundry
Darjeeling	Rajkot (Kathiawar)
Darbhanga	Raipur
Dehra Dun	Raichur
Delhi	Raisina (Delhi)
Dalhousie	Rangoon
Dhanbad	Rangpur
Dhulia	Rawalpindi
Dibrugarh	Rawalpindi City (Pay Office)
Erode	Saharanpur
Ellore	Salem
Etawah	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Secunderabad (Sub-Agency)
Farrukhabad	Serajgunge
Fyzabad	Shillong
Gaya	Sholapur
Gorakhpur	Sialkot
Godhra	Sitapur
Gojra	Simla
Gujranwala	Srinagar
Guntur	Sukkur
Gwalior	Surat
Hapur (Pay Office)	Surat City.
Hathras	Tellicherry
Howrah	Thana
Hubli	Tinnevelly
Hyderabad (Deccan)	Tirupur
Hyderabad (Sind)	Trichur
Indore	Trichinopoly
Jaipur	Trivandrum
Jalgaon (East Khandesh)	Tuticorin
Jalna	Ujjain
Jalpaiguri	Vellore
Jamshedpur	Viramgam
Jharia	Vizianagram
Jhansi	Vizagapatam
Jubbulpore	Wardha
Jullundur City	Yeotmal
Jullundur Cantt. (Pay Office)	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS—Opened free of charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS—Received at Interest.

SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and interest allowed.

GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES—Received for safe custody Purchases and Sales effected. Interest and Dividends collected and credited to account or remitted in accordance with instructions.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS—Granted and approved Mercantile Bills discounted.

Rates, Copies of Rules, Powers-of-Attorney, etc., may be had on application at any of the Local Head Offices or Branches of the Bank.

J. G. RIDLAND.
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer,
Bombay.

THE BRITISH STANDARD SPECIFICATION
FOR
PORTLAND CEMENT
HAS BEEN RAISED
VIDE BRITISH STANDARD SPECIFICATION FOR PORTLAND CEMENT
(REVISED 1925)
KATNI "CASTLE" BRAND
PORTLAND CEMENT

is now being sold with a Guarantee that same complies in every respect with the Revised 1925 Specification.

TEST CERTIFICATES WITH EVERY CONSIGNMENT.
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY FROM BOMBAY STOCKS.

AGENTS:—C. MACDONALD & CO.,
LAXMI BUILDING, - - - - BALLARD ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.
Telephone No. 20418.

INSURANCE.

INSURE
IN
LIGHT OF ASIA INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.
WHICH OFFERS
THE BEST POLICY OF INSURANCE
OUR MULTI-BENEFIT POLICY.

The best terms for Policyholders.
The best terms for Agents.

WANTED reliable and PUSHING AGENTS in every District and Town of the Bombay Presidency, Central Provinces and Punjab.

Apply for all particulars to Head Office. Old Post Office St. CALCUTTA.

THE
AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY, INC.
(Incorporated in U.S.A.)
BANKERS and TRAVEL AGENTS
240 Hornby Road,
Telephone No. 20923.

Branches and Correspondents in all principal cities of the world.

BANKING.

General Banking and Exchange, Travellers' Cheques and Letters of Credit, Current Accounts, Foreign Currency Accounts, Telegraphic and Mail Remittances to all parts of the World. Money Order issued. Foreign Money bought and sold.

TRAVEL.

Passages on all Steamship Lines and Railways. Itineraries and Hotel Accommodations arranged. Passage booked and Baggage insurance effected.

A WORLD SERVICE.

DO YOU KNOW OF
A very useful book which is steadily stealing into every Indian household and abroad? It is "KAM SHASTRA"—a guide to Health, Wealth and Prosperity. If you have not yet perused its useful pages, get a copy. A Post Card will bring it to your home.
ATANK NIGRAH PHARMACY,
Jamnagar (Kathiawad).

INSURANCE.

HINDUSTHAN CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE SOCIETY, LTD. (Calcutta,)

RESULTS OF 3rd VALUATION—(as at 30-4-'22):—
A reversionary BONUS OF Rs. 75/- per thousand for the quinquennium and a brilliant forecast for the future.

ASSETS:—Over 70 LAKHS.

POLICY CONDITIONS: LIBERAL and free from vexation terms, AUTOMATIC EXTENSION of policies is a speciality.

MANAGEMENT:—DEMOCRATIC under patriotic leaders and successful businessmen without any intermediate vested interest.

PREMIUM RATES:—LOWEST consistent with safety. THE SOCIETY has of late introduced WITHOUT PROFIT TABLES which afford maximum insurance at minimum cost.

It will amply repay the PROSPECTIVE INSURERS to enquire of the "HINDUSTHAN" before they decide where to insure.

AGENTS wanted on liberal terms:

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

N. DATTA
Manager,
Bombay Branch

Commissariat Building, Hornby Road,
BOMBAY.

THE VULCAN INSURANCE Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in India)
Fire, Marine, Motor Car and workmen's Compensation Insurance transacted.
CHAIRMAN—Sir JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY, BART.
CHIEF AGENTS—Messrs. CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & SON, Ltd.
HEAD OFFICE—Jehangir Wadia Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY
RELIABLE AGENTS WANTED IN UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS.

LIFE INSURANCE IS A NECESSITY.
DO INSURE YOUR LIFE WITH THE
INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
(Head Office: 2, Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay.)
A PURELY INDIAN CONCERN MANAGED BY INDIANS
Apply for particulars to:—
Messrs. JIVANLAL DASTUR & CO.,
Secretaries and Managers.
Telephone No. 1220.

TO BACTERIOLOGISTS AND SURGEONS
WE SUPPLY DOUBLE DISTILLED WATER & SALINE SOLUTION.
for Intravenous or Rectal Injection in 1 lb Sterile bottles Re. 1, and in Sterilised Ampoules 15 c. c. for 3 As. each.
Apply—
S. N. GUNDI
SANDHURST ROAD, WEST, BOMBAY. No. 4.
Telegram: GUNDISAN
Telephone No. 42118

CLASSIFIED ADVTS

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words: Apply Box No.—— Advertisement Department. "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A qualified DRAWING TEACHER for the Babu Pannalal Jain High School for two hours daily. Apply to the PRINCIPAL, Princess Street, Peerbhai Building, No. 2.
A R2645

LEARN TYPEWRITING FREE. STANDARD TYPEWRITER COMPANY, 821, Hornby Road.
A R2643

WANTED SECRETARY for a Limited Concern in Bombay. Salary Rs. 150 rising to 200 in 3 years. Investment of Rs. in the shares of the Co. necessary. Retired Govt. or Railway employee, no objection. Apply to Box No. 1229, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
2500

WANTED—A whole-time PLEADER attached to a Chartered High Court to defend members all over the G.I.P. Ry., prosecuted under Indian Railway Act and Penal Code. Apply with full particulars, qualifications, terms, etc., to MANAGER, G.I.P. Ry. Employees' Mutual Benefit Society, Victoria Terminus Annexe, Bombay. Envelopes should be distinctly marked on left hand top corner "Pleader."
A R24986

SITUATIONS WANTED.

EXPERIENCED DRAUGHTSMAN OPEN for ENGAGEMENT. Moderate salary. Good references. Apply Box No. 1230, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R2646

SPARE TIME JOB, by a well experienced young man, knowing typing, strong in English and Correspondence. Business line preferred. Apply Box No. 1211, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R2582

MATRIMONIAL.

YOUNG HIGHLY EDUCATED BANIA with decent income in Bombay wants to marry young, beautiful, educated Bania girl. Correspondence confidential. Write Box No. 1221, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
M R2617

A SUNNI MUSLIM of position and status in the Bombay Presidency has a daughter, well-educated in English, Persian, Arabic and Gujerati to be married. Apply Box No. 1227, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R2634

FINANCIAL.

CAPITALIST-PARTNER—Wanted to finance up to Rs. 100,000, for constructional contracts in and outside Bombay by one of years of experience in the line (reinforced concrete, a speciality) and able to influence large lucrative contracts. Splendid prospects; good reference. Please communicate with Box No. 1228, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
R R2637

EDUCATIONAL.

THE KALKADEVI SHORT-HAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION. Established 1898. The most oldest and successful Institution of nearly 28 years. Recognised by the Director of public Instruction. Testimonials from Member of Parliament and other Europeans, etc., etc. Bonafied Press and other opinions. Shorthand, Typewriting, special Shorthand Speed Classes, Book-Keeping and Accountancy, and all other Commercial Subjects—Tuition imparted by long experienced, certified and efficient Teachers. Excellent Results every year. Special arrngement for ladies. —Managing Proprietor GOPALDAS LALDAS, Princess Street Corner, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

FOR rapid and thorough training in Shorthand and Typewriting, join immediately the POPULAR SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, Darya Mahal, Opp. Thakkar Bros., Kalkadevi Road, Bombay. Managing Proprietor B. B. Rele, B.A., LL.B., late Manager and Instructor of the Kalkadevi Shorthand and Typewriting Institution. Concession to the poor and the unemployed.
M

MACHINERY, TOOLS, Etc

FOR SALE—6" Cast Iron STEAM PIPING and 4" and 3" STEAM VALVES and STEAM TRAPS in excellent condition, send offers to THE MORARJEE GOCULDAS S. & W. Co., LTD., Sopariwala Road, Parel, Bombay No. 12.
K R24989

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

MINING—Manganese, Graphite, Mica, and other minerals. WANTED LESSEES with liberal terms to work mines in Salur Estate in Vizagapatam District (only capitalists and firms with status need apply). The TRUSTEE, SALUR ESTATE, SALUR, Vizagapatam District.
T F24985

NAV-JIVAN (Registered), glory of Ayurvedic Medicines, best tonic, sure cure for sexual weakness and other diseases of genito-urinary organs. Once tried always used. Price per phial Rs. 2/4 Agents Wanted. RAJVAIDYA G. SHIV LAL, Ayurved Martand, Rawalpindi.
T R2608

BOOKS AND STAMPS.

THE BOM. RENT ACTS with notes in English, Gujarati and Marathi by R. B. PAYMASTER, Price Re. 1/4, oppo. Goculdas Hospital.
L R2625

FOR SALE AND WANTED.

FOR SALE—Excellent Teak wood panelled PARTITIONING with glazed upper half 43 feet by 12 feet high. Prepared to sacrifice for quick sale. Apply sharp Box No. 1231, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
T25011

PROFESSION.

LADIES and GENTLEMEN suffering from any kind of disease, however complicated and long-standing the case may be, are requested to write the present condition of the disease. Full particulars of treatment, advice, etc. Free under cover. "Sri" Works. Beadon Square, CALCUTTA.
I' R2569B

DON'T risk your Fortune blindly in the Bombay Race. Consult me before it is too late. N. PURUSHOTTAM, Fortune Reader and Evil Counteracter, Kothari Mansion, opposite G.P.O., Bombay, 9 a.m. to 7 p.m. No tips please.

PHOTOGRAPHY

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR.
"Bombay Chronicle"
Medo St. Fort, Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	per column inch per insertion
1st Insertion ..	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion ..	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion ..	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions ..	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column.

GANGES ROPE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE AGENCY for these ropes is held as from 1st February, 1926, by the undersigned.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.
Bombay.
24963

NOTICE.

CONTRACT FOR THE MANUFACTURE AND SUPPLY OF COUNTRY SPIRIT IN THE CHHOTA UDEPUR STATE.

THE undersigned will dispose of by Auction on 8-3-1926 at 11 a.m. at the offices, Chhota Udepur, the contract to manufacture and supply country spirit in the Chhota Udepur State for a period of three years from 1-11-1926.

2. Each bidder will deposit Rs. 1,000 before he will be permitted to bid at the auction. Such deposits will be refunded to the unsuccessful bidders.

3. On the auction closing, the successful bidder will forthwith sign the contract and deposit Government securities of the value of Rs. 25,000 as a security for the due performance of the contract. These securities will have to be endorsed in the name of the undersigned, and the interest thereon when realised will be paid to the depositor of the securities.

4. Copies of the agreement which the contractor will have to sign may be had on application to the undersigned on payment of Rs. 2 per copy.

5. The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any bid.

J. C. TATE, Major.
Administrator, Chhota Udepur State.
C24992

NOTICE.

CONTRACT FOR THE EXTRACTION OF OIL FROM ROHISA GRASS IN THE CHHOTA UDEPUR STATE.

THE undersigned will dispose of by Auction on 8-3-1926 at 4 p.m. at the offices, Chhota Udepur, the contract to extract oil from Rohisa Grass in the Chhota Udepur State for the period, commencing from 10-7-1926 and ending on 31-10-1929.

2. On the auction closing, the successful bidder will forthwith sign the agreement and deposit Government securities of the value of Rs. 5,000. These securities will be endorsed in favour of the undersigned and the interest thereon when realised will be paid to the depositor of the securities.

3. The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the highest or any bid.

4. Copies of the agreement which the contractor will have to sign may be had on application to the undersigned on payment of Re. 1 per copy.

J. C TATE, Major,
Administrator, Chhota Udepur State.
C24993

THE BOMBAY BURMAH TRADING CORPORATION, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FINAL DIVIDEND of Rs. 250 per share on 100 original shares of Rs. 2,500 each and Rs. 12-8-0 per share on 40,000 shares of Rs. 125 each and Rs. 5 per share on 83,990 new shares of Rs. 125 (Rs. 50 paid up) Free of Income Tax for the year ended 31st May, 1925, will be paid on after MONDAY, 8th February, 1926, between the hours of 11 a.m. and 3 p.m. (S.T.) at the Company's Office to the shareholders whose names stood on the register at the close of business on 9th January, 1926, on production of their share certificates.

For the Bombay Burmah Trading Corpn. Ltd.
WALLACE & CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Managers.
24875

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the Post of SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE, Cambay State. Pay rising from Rs. 250 per mensem to Rs. 350, with Rs. 50 permanant travelling allowance. Persons who have served in positions of responsibility need only apply, stating age, qualifications, etc.

Applications should reach the ADMINISTRATOR, Cambay, before the 10th February, 1926.
C24904

THE EAST INDIA COTTON ASSOCIATION LIMITED.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the post of a Caretaker of the New Cotton Exchange at Sewri and will be received by the undersigned upto the 25th February, 1926. Applicants must have previous experience of such work and must be duly qualified electricians. Copies of recent testimonials and certificates of electric proficiency should be enclosed with the application. The Caretaker should be competent both to execute the repairs to the electric installation and pump and should be able to effect minor repairs also to the lifts and hoists. He should be able to supervise all these works quite effectively.

The pay of the post will be Rs. 200—10—250 per mensem, plus free quarters (unfurnished). The selected candidate will be on probation for six months and will be liable, on being confirmed in his appointment, to contribute towards the Provident Fund of the Association.

By Order of the Board,
H. B. KOTAK,
General Manager.

The East India Cotton Association, Ltd.,
Taj Building, Hornby Road, Fort,
6th February, 1926. C25009

THE INDIAN NEWSPAPER CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the above-named Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, 139, Medows Street, Fort, at 4 p.m. (S.T.) on SATURDAY, the 13th February, 1926 to transact the following business:—

1. To adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Statement of Accounts made upto 31st December, 1924.
2. To confirm the appointment of Messrs. D. N. Bahadurji, K. F. Nariman, Huseinbhoy A. Lalji, V. A. Desai, S. D. Bhedwar, N. H. Belgamwalla and S. P. Kapadia, as Directors of the Company.
3. To appoint Directors in place of Messrs. V. D. Govindji and V. A. Desai who retire under Articles 105 and 106 of the Articles of Association, but are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint auditors for the year 1925 at a remuneration to be fixed by the meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOK of the Company will be CLOSED from 6th February to 20th February, 1926 both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board.
N. H. BELGAMWALLA,
Managing-Director
Bombay, 22nd January, 1926.

THE KILACHAND MILLS, LTD.

FOR SALE.

5 Brand new ELECTRIC MOTORS, complete with all accessories of Messrs. Metropolitan Vickers Elec. Co., Ltd., Manchester, England.

These Motors can be seen at the Kilachand Mills, Ltd., Tulsi Pipe Road, Lower Parel.

PARTICULARS AS UNDER:—

3 Phase Induction Motors 50 for 2080 Volts.

2 Motors each of 200 B.H.P. 290 R.P.M. 54 Amps (per terl).

2 Motors each of 100 B.H.P. 365 R.P.M. 28.8 Amps (per terl).

1 Motor of 50 B.H.P. 365 R.P.M. 15.1 Amps (per terl).

Roter 3 Ph. 538 volts 165 amps 2 Motors.
Roter 3 Ph. 277 volts 160 amps 2 Motors.
Roter 3 Ph. 214 volts 104 amps respectively 1 Motor.

Apply to Messrs. KILACHAND DEVCHAND & CO., 55, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay 1.
C24994

NOTICE.

PUBLIC ARE HEREBY INFORMED that we have been appointed SOLE AGENTS for India, Burma and Ceylon for the sale of well-known "Walmuir" brand Buffalo Cotton Loom pickers manufactured by Messrs. Thomas and J. Walton of Todmorden. Any firm or Merchant infringing the said trade mark will do so at their own risk.

H. M. MEHTA & CO.,
Sole Agents.
25012

CITY OF KARACHI. (India)

APPOINTMENT OF CHIEF OFFICER.

THE MUNICIPAL COUNCIL of the City of Karachi invite applications for the appointment of CHIEF OFFICER.

The Chief Officer is required on behalf of the Municipality to conduct all general correspondence, keep Minutes of Proceedings, Supervise the Accounts, Collection of Revenue, and Expenditure, Exercise control over the staff and Departments subordinate to him, and to perform all the Administrative duties as prescribed by the Municipal Act and Rules.

Applicants must produce evidence of a good general education, must possess an intimate knowledge of Municipal Administration in all its branches, and preference will be given to applicants, who have had experience and held responsible positions in a Municipal or other similar Public Office, with a fairly good knowledge of Engineering.

The selected candidate will be required to furnish a Medical Certificate of sound Health prior to his engagement.

The appointment will in the first instance be for one year on probation, and if confirmed for satisfactory work, he will be required to execute an Agreement for a further period of four years, and thereafter for renewable periods of five years.

The salary of the post is Rs. 1,100 rising by annual increments of Rs. 50 to Rs. 1,400 plus Rs. 150 Motor Car allowance.

The holder of the appointment is required to subscribe to the Municipal Provident Fund and he will be entitled to leave and Pension in accordance with the Municipal Rules in force from time to time.

The salary will commence from the date of joining the appointment in Karachi, but a single first class Steamer or Rail fare to Karachi will be paid.

Canvassing or the forwarding of letters of recommendation to the President or Councillors will make the applicant liable to disqualification.

Applications, stating age, qualifications and experience together with recent Photos and with copies of recent testimonials (which will not be returned) to be sent to the President, Municipal Office, Karachi, India, not later than 15th April, 1926.

JAMSHED N. R. MEHTA,
President,
Karachi Municipality.
Karachi, 30-1-1926.
C25010

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on THURSDAY, the 11th instant, that day being a Public Holiday (MAHA SHIVRATRI), under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

By Order,
J. G. KIDLAND,
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 1st February, 1926.
C24978

TENDERS.

AHMEDABAD MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS for the supply of ASBESTOS PACKING, HYDRAULIC HEMP PACKING, LUBRICATING OILS, MOTOR OILS, and GREASES as required by the Municipality during the year 1926-27 are invited so as to reach the undersigned on or before 24th February, 1926.

Each tender must be accompanied with Rs. 100 as earnest money, without which no tender will be considered. The successful tenderer will have to pay 5 per cent. of the contract amount as deposit.

Further particulars and specifications can be had on application from the Store-Keeper of this Municipality.

The Municipality do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

(Sd.) Y. N. GORE,
Chief Officer,
Ahmedabad Municipality.
Store Office,
Dated 2-2-26. C25002

AHMEDABAD MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS for the supply of 10,000 tins of 150deg. SNOW FLAKE KEROSINE OIL and 10,000 gallons of PETROL or more or less as required by the Ahmedabad Municipality during the year 1926-27 are invited so as to reach the undersigned on or before 22nd February, 1926, before 4 p.m.

Each tender must be accompanied with Rs. 100 as earnest money, without which no tender will be considered. The successful tenderer will have to pay 5 per cent. of the contracted amount as deposit.

Further particulars and specifications can be had on application from the Store-Keeper of this Municipality.

The Municipality do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

(Sd.) Y. N. GORE,
Chief Officer,
Ahmedabad Municipality.
Store Office,
Dated 1-2-1926. C25004

AHMEDABAD MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS for the supply of 25 cwt. of HYCOL POWDER, 500 gallons of HYCOL FLUID and 2,000 gallons of PESTERINE or more or less as required by the Municipality during the year 1926-27 are invited so as to reach the undersigned on or before 23rd February, 1926, before 4 p.m.

Each tender must be accompanied with Rs. 100 as earnest money, without which no tender will be considered. The successful tenderer will have to pay 5 per cent. of the contracted amount as deposit.

Further particulars and specifications can be had on application from the Store-Keeper of this Municipality.

The Municipality do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

(Sd.) Y. N. GORE,
Chief Officer,
Ahmedabad Municipality.
Store Office,
Dated 1-2-1926. C25003

LEGAL NOTICES

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Summary Suit No. 1741 of 1924.

Bai KESARBAI, wife of Champsey Jiwandas ..... Plaintiff.

vs.

DWARKADAS GORDHANDAS. ..... Defendant.

PURSUANT to the Consent Decree, dated the 23rd day of June, 1925 and the Consent Judge's order, dated 18th January, 1926, herein, the following immoveable properties will be sold in one lot by Public Auction under the directions of the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at the premises on MONDAY, the 22nd day of February, 1926, at the hour of 4 O'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTIES.

FIRSTLY:—All that piece or parcel of land or ground of quit and ground rent tenure situate, lying and being at New Kazi Street, outside the Fort, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, admeasuring sixty (60) square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 846, New No. 8011 and Old Survey No. 1871 and New Survey No. 2/840 and bearing Cadastral Survey No. 3333 of Bhuleshwar Division together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under "C" Ward No. 6186 and Street Nos. 214-216 and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the East by the said Kazi Street, or or towards the West by the Sweeper's passage, on or towards the North by the property formerly of Ahmed Fakruddin, but now of Dwarkadas Gordhandas, the Defendant abovenamed, and on or towards the South by the property of Ghanchi Jacob.

SECONDLY: All that piece or parcel of land of quit and ground rent tenure with the messuage, tenements and dwelling houses standing thereon situate, lying and being at Kazi Street in the Town and Island of Bombay, within the Sub-Registration District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement according to the Collector's bill 60 square yards but on actual measurement found to contain 58.77 square yards or thereabouts bearing Collector's Old No. 845, New No. 8010; Old Survey No. 1872, New Survey No. 841 and bearing Cadastral Survey No. 3334 of Bhuleshwar Division and Municipal "C" Ward No. 6187, Street Nos. 218-220 and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the North by the property formerly of Ahmed Miya bin Faku Miya, but now of Dwarkadas Gordhandas, the Defendant abovenamed, on or towards the South by the property formerly of Fatmabibi Jitekar, but now of Dwarkadas Gordhandas, the Defendant abovenamed, on or towards the East by Kazi Street and on or towards the West by a Sweeper's passage.

THIRDLY:—All that piece or parcel of land of quit and ground rent tenure with the messuages, tenements and dwelling houses standing thereon situate, lying and being at Kazi Street in the Town and Island of Bombay, within the Sub-Registration District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 186 square yards or thereabouts bearing Collector's Old Nos. 842, 2955, New No. 8006, Old Survey Nos. 1873, 1871; New Survey No. 842 and bearing Cadastral Survey No. 3335 of Bhuleshwar Division and Municipal "C" Ward No. 6188, Street Nos. 222-226 and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the North by a foot-path and beyond that by Erskin Road, on or towards the South by the property formerly of Aishabibi but now of Dwarkadas Gordhandas the Defendant abovenamed, on or towards the East by Kazi Street and on or towards the West by a Sweeper's passage.

All these pieces are consolidated into one piece as shown in the plan filed with the Commissioner.

For further particulars and conditions of sale and the plan, application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. MOTICHAND AND DEVIDAS, Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed, at No. 31, Nanabhai Lane, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 20th day of January, 1926.

(Sd.) H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.
24878

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LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

IN INSOLVENCY

No. 679 of 1925.

Re: ADAMJI BABUJI, Dawoodi Vohra, of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at Fort, Bhoiwar Lane, lately a Cloth Merchant at Pakhmodia Street and now Unemployed. ..... An Insolvent.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the abovenamed Insolvent has applied to the Court for his discharge and that the Court has fixed the 16th March, 1926, at 11-30 o'clock in the forenoon for hearing the application.

Dated this 3rd day of February, 1926.

K. A. BHOJWANI,
Chief Clerk.

C25006

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

IN INSOLVENCY.

No. 84 of 1926.

NARSI TOPAN, KESHOWJI TOPAN and KESHOWJI KANJI, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitants, carrying on business as Merchants and Commission Agents under the name, style and firm of Messrs. Keshowji Kanji & Co., at Mandvi, outside the Fort of Bombay. ..... Adjudged Insolvents.

In the matter: Messrs. MARUTI SADOBA VASKAR. ... Petitioning Creditors.

WHEREAS the abovenamed NARSI TOPAN, KESHOWJI TOPAN and KESHOWJI KANJI have been this day duly adjudged to have committed acts of Insolvency under section IX of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909 (III of 1909). It is ordered that all the estate and effects of the said Insolvents do vest in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court, and it is further ordered that the said Insolvents do, immediately after the service of the order of adjudication upon them, attend the Office of the said Official Assignee.

Dated this 4th day of February, 1926.

K. A. BHOJWANI,
Chief Clerk.

25005

NOTICE.

OFFERS ARE INVITED for purchase of a valuable property consisting of land floor and four upper floors with tenements on each floor, situate at Girgaon Road, opposite the Parsi Anjuman Fire Temple, containing 503 5/9 square yards, bearing New Survey No. 33, Murad C Ward Nos. 1959 to 1962, Street No. 49, 51 to 57 and 1, together with the benefit of the Agreement with the Bombay Improvement Trust for constructing shops along the New Road, already constructed to the North of the property and for constructing a building on the site, lying to the South of the property.

For particulars of the property together with particulars of payments to be made to the Improvement Trust will be obtained at the Office of Messrs. LITTLE & CO. in the Central Bank Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 26th day of January, 1926.

LITTLE & CO.,
Solicitors for the Owners.
C24894

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

To our Letters of Administration to the property and credits of VISHNU PANDURANG YADNESHWAR KETKAR, alias PANDURANG YADNESHWAR SHASTRI KETKAR, alias PANDURANG YEGNESHWAR KITKER, alias VISHNU PANDURANG YEDNISHWAR SHASTRI KETKAR, alias PANDURANG YEDNESHWAR KETKAR, alias PANDURAY YADNESHWAR KELKOR alias VISHNU PANDURAY YAGNESHWOR KETKAR, late of Bombay, Brahmin Hindu Inhabitant, residing at the time of his death at Phanaswadi, outside the Fort and practising in Bombay as a native physician. ..... Deceased.

VISHOTTAM GOVIND KETKAR, of Bombay, Brahmin Hindu Inhabitant, L.M. & S. Medical Practitioner, residing at Phanaswadi, outside the Fort ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN ODGEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this Twenty-seventh day of January in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-six and the Sixteenth year of our Reign.

(Sd.) P. B MALABARI,
Registrar.

(Sd.) E. J. DAVAR.

27th day of January, 1926.

Messrs. DIVEKAR AND CO.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

AUCTION SALES.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
129, Apollo Street, Fort Bombay.
Telephone No. 20521.

AUCTION SALE OF THE INSOLVENT'S STAR OF INDIA PRINTING PRESS GOODS AT NAKHODA MOHOLLA STREET, PYDHOWNI.

By order of B. N. Lang, Esqr., the Official Assignee of Bombay and Assignee of the estates and effects of Ardeshir Burjorji Dubash Insolvent, Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 9th February, 1926, at 3 p.m. (S. T.) in the said Insolvent's Printing Press in Kothari Mansion at Nakhoda Mohalla Street, Pydhowni the following:—

Paper and card board cutting machines by Krause, Printing Machine by Jardin, English and Gujerati Types with cases, Sterio Blocks, Copying Press, Tables, chairs, etc.

WEEKLY SALE

SALE TO-DAY AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.)

Auction Sale of household and office furniture, safes, piecegoods, Velour carpets, teak and iron cots, office chairs, safes, etc., seeds, kala jiri etc.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 8th February, 1926, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Auction Rooms, No. 122, Apollo Street, Fort, the following:—

Household furniture consisting of mirror door almyrahs, writing and dressing tables, teak and iron cots, office chairs, safes, etc. Silk Velour Carpets.

One Browning's Automatic Pistol. No. 551379.

By the order of B. N. Lang, Esqr., the Official Assignee of Bombay and Assignee of the estate and effects of the following Insolvents.

(1) Re: Estate of Jekisondas Laldas (Insolvents) iron safe, small cupboard, chairs, Mehta boxes, mattresses, pillows, etc.

(2) Re: Estate of Varajlal Jethalal (Insolvents) and on account and risk of Gulabchand Fulchand of Aditwar Peth Nasik.

7 bags of Corriander seeds.

On account and risk of Dagduram Shankarlal of Sinnar District, Nasik.

3 bags of Kala Jiri.

(3) Re: Estate of Ghulam Hoosein Allibhoy Khoja traded as Single and Co., (Insolvents):—

1 Lot Pickers, bending twines, colour writing tables, chairs, sofa, dining table, file cupboard, etc., etc.

By the order of Messrs. Ralli Bros:—

One lot white Dhooties, Shirtings, Jacconetts etc.

AUCTION SALE OF THE MACHINERIES ETC. OF "VISHWA PRINTING WORKS" AT GUNBOW STREET, FORT.

By the ordtr of Messrs. Chimandas Fulchand, the Mortgagees and on account and at the risk of Mr. Bhailal Hirachand Shah, the Mortgagor and in pursuance of the power of sale reserved to the said Mortgagees under the Indenture of Mortgage, dated the 3rd day of February, 1925, and made between the said Mortgagor of the one part and the said Mortgagees of the other part, Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 9th February, 1926, at 3 p.m. (S. T.) at Gunbow Street, Fort, the following machineries of "Vishwa Printing Works.":—

2 Treadle machines (German make) 7/11 and 12 x 18, one Cutting machine (Chandler make) 23 inches, one Treadle machine (English make) 9 x 13, one lot types, stationery, cupboards, woodden cases, chairs, etc. etc.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
29, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 23409.

BONA-FIDE SALE

AUCTION SALE OF SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS AND APPLIANCES, ETC.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO SURGEONS, DEALERS IN SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS AND HOSPITALS.

Messrs. J. S. MODY & CO., will on MONDAY, the 8th and TUESDAY, the 9th day of February, 1926, at 3 p.m. (S. T.) sell by Public Auction in suitable lots at the shop in Raval Buildings opposite Messrs. Powell & Co., Lamington Road by order of the concerned a big lot of serviceable Surgical and Veterinary Instrument and Appliances, etc.

The above are on view.

J. S. MODY & Co.,
Auctioneers.

AMRUTANJAN

is the last word in the cure for aches and pains. 25 years of increasing sales prove this fact.

AMRUTANJAN

is the only Indian pain balm used in millions of homes. It certainly

CURES ALL

aches, pains, swelling, sprain, stiff joints, cold, cough, cuts, bruises chilblains, rheumatism, backache and a host of other pain troubles. Cost 10 Annas.

Sold Everywhere.

It kills and cures all

ACHES AND PAINS

AMUSEMENTS

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

TO-NIGHT ! TO-NIGHT !!
AT 9-30 p.m.
MATINEE AT 5-30 P. M. ON THURSDAY 11TH

THE ARTISTIC EVENT OF THE SEASON.

A STROK PRESENTS

RUTH ST. DENIS
RUTH ST. DENIS
TED SHAWN
TED SHAWN

AND THE

DENISHAWN DANCERS

Doris Humphrey	Ara Martin
Anne Douglas	Mary Howry
Jeordie Graham	Grace Borroughs
Ernestine Day	Pearl Wheeler.
Pauline Lawrence	Charles Weidman.
Edith James	George Steares.
Jane Sherman	E. St. Denis

TO-DAY
PROGRAMME NO. 3.

PROGRAMME NO. 4.
TUESDAY, 9TH TO FRIDAY, 12TH.

THURSDAY MATINEE AT 5-30 P.M.

PRICES:—(including tax).
BOXES: Rs. 34, Sofas Rs. 24, Stalls 7, Dress Circle 5-12, Family Circle 5, Pit Stalls 3-6, and Gallery Rs. 1-2.

Booking at Messrs. S. ROSE & CO. LTD., up to 5-30 p.m. From p.m. at Theatre.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

TO-DAY at 6-30 p.m.
A WM. FOX PRODUCTION
HELP ! HELP ! POLICE
A Whirlwind succession of Thrills and Laughs.
A Cutting Comedy of Razors and Romance.
AND
"WAGES of TIN"
A Smashing Comedy in 2 Reels.
MADAN'S WEEKLY REVIEW
THE LATEST NEWS IN PICTURES.

EMPIRE THEATRE

TO-DAY at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
Madan Theatres, Ltd., present:—

DOROTHY PHILLIPS
DOROTHY PHILLIPS
DOROTHY PHILLIPS
in
SLANDER THE WOMAN
SLANDER THE WOMAN
SLANDER THE WOMAN

A First National Attraction in 7 Reels.
A DRAMA OF STORM-SWEPT HEARTS AND SNOW-SWEPT PLACES!
Robbed of her good name! Beating back against the pointed fingers of scorn! A Beautiful girl, innocent—but slandered—faces the problem that is woman's burden. A Tempestuous drama of great emotions and great human problems, staged against the grim back-ground of courts of law and the picturesque sweep of the far North Country—a tale of woman's love and woman's vengeance!—and the unexpected!

EMPRESS THEATRE

TO-DAY 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
A Thrilling Comedy Drama.

"ROUGH SHOD"
"ROUGH SHOD"
"ROUGH SHOD"

A Stirring Story packed with Novel and exciting Stunts
AND
HAROLD LLOYD
HAROLD LLOYD
HAROLD LLOYD
In his latest Comedy
"THE FLIRT"
"THE FLIRT"
"THE FLIRT"

Shown for the first Time in Bombay.
Clean Comedy—His best.

AMUSEMENTS

AT THE
PATHE CINEMA
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

"THE
SPITFIRE"

Adopted from the famous Novel
"PLASTER SAINTS"

DARING, VIVID
Story of Society and Stage Life

All Star Cast
Including
BETTY BLYTHE

FELIX HYPS THE HYPPO
PATHE SUPER GAZETTE.
The World's News in Pictures
TIME :— 6, 8 and 10 p. m.

TO-NIGHT AND DURING THIS WEEK
ASOKA PICTURES
HISTORICAL PICTURE
"PRITHVI - - - VALLABHA"
THE LORD OF LOVE AND POWER.
It is stirring tale of the Eternal Struggle between Joy of Life and Joyless Asectism and the ultimate triumph of Joy over Lifeless Self-suppression.
RATES AND TIME AS USUAL.

KRISHNA CINEMA
DUBASH THEATRE
New Charni Road.
Coming from Next Saturday.
"JEWEL OF MEWAR"

KARMA AMRAK

European Clairvoyant and Disease Reader, is now in Bombay. 1000 Herbs and medicines in Stock, Special Lessons on Secret Power and silent influence, etc.

QUESTIONS ANSWERED

Two Questions for Rs. 5.
Four ,, ,, Rs. 10.

Hours 10 a. m. to 7 p. m.

Stamped addressed envelope for enquiries.

TAJ MAHAL HOTEL,
Room No. 256.
BOMBAY.

IMPERIAL

CINEMA . . LAMINGTON ROAD
presents
TO-NIGHT AND THIS WEEK
Owing to the Public Demand
KOHINOOR'S FAMOUS FILM
"HENPECKED HUSBAND"
Daily Four Shows at 5, 7, 9 and 11 p. m.
EXTRA SHOWS ON
Sat. Sunday, Maha Shiwratri and Amas Holidays at 3 p.m.

(Continued from column 6).

tubes, 805 bdles galvd gas tubes, 440 pieces galvd gas tubes, 350 cases window glass, 142 cases wire nails, 38 cases hardware, 25 cases washing blue, 101 cases vegetable oil 36 cases wine, 1451 cases vegetable products 178 cases colours, 11 cases colours, 12 cases iron flanges, 250 casks imitation red lead, 27 cases fitting 20 cases E'ware, 62 cases iron pipes, 61 cases syrup 209 coils wire, 100 coils galvd iron wire, 140 rolls galvd barbed wire, 38 bdles expanded metal, 20 kegs hydrosulphate of sodium, 16 bales paper, 11 cases toys, 10 cases cheese, 50 cases tiles, 50 cases wheels and axles, 98 cases panel pins, 50 cases beer, 50 drums beer, 157 bags bolts and nuts, 14 cases iron chains, 11 barrels dyes paste 7 bales cotton carpets.

From Rotterdam.—132 cases dyeing material, 21 cases art silk yarn 135 cases dry aniline dyes, 315 cases beer, 22 cases cheese 5 cases art silk, 800 cases vegetable products, 192 cases dyes dry, 20 drums dyes dry, 49 kegs dyes dry, 80 kegs hydrosul phide of soda, 200 rolls cold board washers, 26 kegs hydrosulphite powder, 30 drums bichromate of sodium.

AMUSEMENTS

GRAND MUSICAL CONCERT

OF

MASTER NAVRANG alias SAWAI MANHAR

A Boy of only 5 years age playing and singing on various instruments

AT

THE RIPON THEATRE

WEDNESDAY, 10th February 9-30 P. M.

Plans open at the THEATRE

POPULAR PRICES.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Feb. 6.

S S Nordmark, Swegen, Sigon.
S S Khandala, Downing, Durban.
S S Varsova, Watson, Busreh.
S S Vita, Grant, Karachi.

DEPARTURES.

Feb. 7.

S S Ridderkerk, Kinimerer, Hamburg.
S S Jularashmi, Pritchett, Rangoon.
S S Reichenfels, Gorder, Karachi.
S S Nigaristan, Stafford, Dunkirk.

LOADING.

Feb. 6.

Steamer Circassin for Liverpool.
Steamer Khandala for Durban.
Steamer Varsova for Busreh.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

(SATURDAY, February 6).

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

2 Ranpura, 9268, London, 13/2, M M and Co.
3 City of London 5714, Liverpool, 11/2, K N and Co.
3 Canara, 3889, K'chi, N.F., M M and Co.
9 Masula, 4454, N.F., N.F., M M and Co.
10 Registan, 2615, Barce., 6/2, Grahams Trading.
10 Tottori Maru, 3700 Japan 5/2 N Y Kaisha.
14 Genova 4207 Genoa 15/2 L Triestino.
16 Canton, 4501, Goth., 6/2, L Edwards.
16 Ghainda, 3212, Dunkirk, 8/2, M M and Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

5 Registan, 2615, Bar., 5/2, Grahams.
8 Cl. Macinnss, 2836, Che, 11/2, J F and Co.
12 & 13 Jalarashmi, 2681, N.F., N.F., S S N Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK

A Golconda, 3203, Karachi, 8/2 M M & Co.
B Nigaristan 3752, Avanmouth 2/2 Graham Trading & Co., Ltd.
R Lachmere, 2370, N.F., 25/1, Grahams Trading.
G Ahmedi, 1331, P Gulf, N F, S Hassum and Co.
T Golconda, 3203, Karachi, 8/2, M M and Co.
9 Sunheath 3895 N.F. N.F., Graham Trading Co.

EXPORTS.

Feb. 6.

S S City of London for Liverpool:—500 cwt dillseed J A Begbee and Co Ltd, 800 cwt groundnut oil cakes S Bannister and Co Ltd.

For Manchester:—275 bales cotton, F F Campbell and Co Ltd.

S S Gharinda for Havre:—4002 cwt myraboljams P Mathradas and Co Ltd, 55 bales cotton B Karsondas and Co, 241 bales cotton Ralli Bros, 120 bales cotton Volkart Bros.

For Dunkirk:—1000 cwt linseed Ralli Bros, 672 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

S S Genova for Genoa:—100 bales cotton Ralli Bros, 270 bales cotton Volkart Bros.

S S Ganga for Genoa:—110 bales cotton N Rajaram and Co.

S S Skulet for Sydney:—1500 cwt myrabollams P Mathradas and Co Ltd.

For Melbourne:—500 cwt myrabollams P Mathradas and Co Ltd.

S S Ranpura for London:—210 cwt apricot kernel G Suchidina and Co, 12 cwt Indian chutney N H Jussawala, 11 bales cow hides P E Boyce and Son, 36 bales horse hairs H Adamjee and Co.

S E Nigaristan for Dunkerk:—220 bales cotton Volkart Bros.

S S Argenfels for Hamburg:—2 cwt dry sheep guts Ad. Meyer, 8 cwt empty cylinder T Hoare and Co Ltd, 54 cwt gum Arabic Tamboli and Co.

For Molemo:—10 cwt cardamoms R S Tata and Co.

S S Nalgora for Kobe:—200 bales cotton Suzuki and Co Ltd, 100 bales cotton Japan Cotton T Co Ltd.

For Shanghai:—1000 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

S S Tottori Maru for Kobe:—300 bales cotton, Suzuki and Co Ltd, 400 bales cotton Japan Cotton T Co Ltd.

S S Tamba Maru for Yokohama:—100 bales cotton G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Kobe:—1030 bales cotton T M Kaisha Ltd.

For Nagasaki:—500 bales cotton G K Kaisha Ltd., 500 bales cotton T M Kaisha Ltd.

For Osaka:—500 bales cotton G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Moji:—200 bales cotton Japan Cotton T Co Ltd.

For Yokkaichi:—100 bales cotton Japan Cotton T Co Ltd.

For Nagoya:—500 bales cotton T M Kaisha Ltd.

S S Masula for Yokkaichi:—500 bales cotton G K Kaisha Ltd. 600 bales cotton T M Kaisha Ltd.

For Kobe:—500 bales cotton G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Shanghai:—500 bales cotton Ralli Bros, 1500 bales cotton Japan Cotton T Co Ltd.

S S Sunheath for Kobe:—1000 bales cotton G K Kaisha Ltd, 200 bales cotton Ralli Bros, 500 bales cotton Japan Cotton T Co Ltd, 4000 bales cotton T M Kaisha Ltd.

For Osaka:—1000 bales cotton G K Kaisha Ltd, 500 bales cotton Japan Cotton T Co Ltd, 1500 bales cotton T M Kaisha Ltd.

For Kokkaichi:—1000 bales cotton T M Kaisha Ltd.

For Nagoya:—2000 bales cotton T M Kaisha Ltd.

S S Jeypore for Shanghai:—400 bales cotton A Damodar.

For Kobe:—500 bales cotton Japan Cotton T Co Ltd.

For Osaka:—500 bales cotton Japan Cotton T Co Ltd.

IMPORTS.

Feb. 6.

S S Jalavijaya from Calcutta: Agents:—The Scindia Steam Navigation Co., Ltd:—

From Calcutta:—5556 bags rice, 22 bags cardamoms, 31 bales gunnies or light ices, 351 bales A. twills or gunnies, 100 bales gunnies or H'cloth, 330 bales gunnies or B Twill, 350 bales jute and hemp twill, 70 bales D.W. bags, 491 pkgs old gunnies, 30 pkgs chirata, 109 pkgs old brass tubes, 42 pkgs white metal, 11 cases medicine, 15 cases tea.

From Alleppey:—698 bags pepper, 1091 bags copra, 467 bags dry ginger, 26 bags catcholam, 93 rolls empty gunnies, 17 crates B. boxes, 53 robbens cardamoms, 8 tubl bins fish maws, 2 billes shark fins.

From Calicut:—75 jottas coir yarn, 699 baskets dry ginger, 70 bags pepper, 36 bags patatoes, 75 casks soap, 160 bales tamarind, 66 bales vangaweed bark, 880 bags cocoanuts, 52 bags copra, 38 coils coir rope.

From Panani:—419 bags cocoanuts.

From Tuticorin:—50 cases tea.

S S Ahmedi from Basrah: Agents S. Hassam and Co.

From Busrah:—2288 bales wet dates.

From Bushire:—30 bales wool, 23 bales asses, 42 bales carpets, 114 bags almond vernish, 1047 bags gum, 16 bags attari, 24 bags almond, 150 carboys rose water.

From Bandar Abbas:—30 bales rose buds, 25 jottas rose buds, 86 bags almonds, 252 bags raisins, 67 bags pistaches, 79 bags assafoetida 18 jottas assafoetida, 41 cases assafoetida, 83 bdles dry fish, 127 bdles attari, 2 bdles specie, 298 bales cotton, 102 jottas cotton, 11 bags dry dates.

From Mohomera:—20 bags almond kernel, 264 bags gum, 152 bdles leaves, 37 bdles cotton, 24 bdles wool, 15 bdles skin.

S S Gair Sappa from Rangoon. Agents:—M M and Co.

From Rangoon:—200 bags ginger, 22285 bags rice, 50 bags maize, 19 bags lead dust, 28 bags cutch, 154 cases cutch 17 cases cigars, 10 cases lanterns, 9 cases provisions, 490 bars pig lead, 40 casks anichromate of potash, 40 pieces block tin, 469 pieces teak squares, 735 pieces teak timber, 22 bundles teak timber, 26478 bdles scantlings, 34135 pieces scantling, 2531 pieces teak posts, planks and beams, 2241 pieces sleepers, 3 cases German silver, 16 bags orpiment, 503 cases candles, 10 casks lubricating oil, 56 bdles wet dates.

From Moulmein:—8024 bags rice, 624 pieces teak posts and planks, 41 pieces squares, 2041 pieces teak stuff, 5264 pieces teak scantlings, 2047 bdles teak scantlings.

S S Port Said Maru from Miike:—Agents M B Kaisha Ltd.

From Miike:—6601 tons coal.

S S Nagina from Calcutta Agents—M M and Co.

From Calcutta:—1210 bags rice, 16 bags cardamoms, 344 bags betel nuts, 100 bales wool, 162 bales jute twine, 725 bales hessian cloth, 602 bales B. twills gunnies bags, 24 cases lime juice, 199 drums linseed oil, 6 casks lubricating oil, 2 drums castor oil, 90 bdles shocks, 13 bales old gunnies, 186 cwts manila rope, 32 cwts rope, 20 pkgs Jute gasketting, 78 Arbeens tea, 133 chests tea, 8 cases stationary.

S S Vasna from Basrah. Agents:—M M and Co.

From Basrah:—34 boxes silver coins, 8 boxes soiled notes, 8 bdles gold coins, 1190 bdles skin dates, 11598 baskets or bdles wet dates.

S S Persia from Kobe. Agents:—Lloyd Triestino.

From Balikpapari:—526 tanks lubricating oil.

From Probolingo:—2568 bags sugar.

From Sourabaya:—1498 baskets hard molasses.

S S Tannenfels from Antwarp. Agents:—Lionel Edwards Ltd.

From Antwarp:—6660 bales steel sheets 1102 pieces steel sheets, 9274 pieces steel plates and joists and angles, 1516 bdles steel plates and joists and angles, 6277 bdles steel rods and channels, 6002 bdles steel bars, 16686 pieces steel bars, 347 pieces steel beams and tees, 43 bdles steel beams and tees, 1200 bdles steel circles, 4222 bdles steel hoops, 412 bdles copper sheets, 787 bdles iron tubes, 584 loose iron tubes, 95 loose galvd iron tubes, 669 bdles galvd iron

(Continued in Column 4.)

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Bombay, Febry. 6.

A fall of 14 to 17 points in Old Crop and 9 to 10 points in New Crop in New York futures has been reported to-day. The market eased on long liquidation. Liverpool has been reported 7 to 5 points higher. The market opened steady but later eased on local traders and straddle selling.

Report of Messrs. Thomas Smith and Co, Agents Messrs. M. and B. Stern:—

The movement regarding a reduction of acreage is now in process. If present prices prevail during the next few weeks we do not think a reduction of over about 10 per cent. is likely, and that mainly due to the rotation of crops and the high price of cereals. Whilst we favour purchases on good breaks we do not advise following the advance further for the moment. Latest advices are that large sales of fertilizers are being arranged.

In sympathy with lower advices reported in New York futures the Marwari Bazar opened about Rs. 3 lower with Broach April/May at Rs. 353, and advanced to Rs. 354, on buying by Commission Houses and Shroffs, and fluctuating within a rupee closed at Rs. 353 1/2. Offices were moderate sellers. At Cotton Green the market opened at Rs. 354, and closed quiet at Rs. 353 1/2 on Commission Houses selling.

Oomra March opened at Rs. 336 and advancing by half a rupee, declined to Rs. 334 1/2 on Commission Houses selling and closed at Rs. 334 3/4. Bazar operators moderate buyers. Whilst Oomra May opened at Rs. 336 and closed easier at Rs. 334. Bengal March and May were quoted Rs. 281 and Rs. 283 respectively.

Our market for ready cotton continued to remain quiet yesterday and the demand for red-leafy cotton was limited.

COTTON GREEN CLOSING QUOTATIONS. 6 P.M.

Bombay, Feb. 6.

Fully Good Broach April/May 353½
Fully Good Bengal March 281
Fully Good Bengal May 283½
Fine Oomra March 334½
Fine Oomra May 334

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Feb. 6.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 5th February, 1926.

Cotton	29,376 bales.
Wheat	7,259 cwts.
Linseed	271 cwts.
Rape, etc.	405 cwts.
Gingellyseed	250 cwts.
Poppyseed	669 cwts.
Groundnuts	10690 cwts.
Castorseed	1,928 cwts.
Rice	3,838 cwts.
Myrabollams	5,052 cwts.
Cottonseed	7,000 cwts.
Mowraseed	Nil.
Gram	989 cwts.
Juwar	1,655 cwts.
Masur	11 cwts.
Barley	451 cwts.
Bajri	2,517 cwts.
Coal	54 tons.

READY APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Feb. 6.

	Ready	New. March.
Bengal Superfine M G	305	.....
Bengal Fine M. G.	290	290
Bengal F. G. M. G.	280/82	278
Sindh-Punjab Fine M G	288	285
Sindh-Punjab F G M G	277	.....
Punjab-Americans M G	390	.....
Wardha-Hingt. Fine M. G	350/75	360/62
Nagpur Fine M G	350/75	360/62
Yeotmal Fine M C	325/55	348
Pulgaon Fine M. G.	335/60	350/52
Arvi Fine M. G.	335/65	350/52
Amraoti Fine M. G.	315/55	335/37
Khamgaon-Akola Fine M G	310/45	335/37
Mulkapur Fine M G	300/25	325
Khandesh Fine M G	300/20	320
Khandesh F G M G	.....	.....
Broach Fine M G	372	368
Broach Fully Good M G	362	.....
Muthia Fine M G	285	.....
Muthia F G M G	270	.....
Dharwar S G	.....	.....
Coompta M G	340/50	.....
Westerns M G	290/310	.....
Westerns H G	.....	.....
Miraj M G	340/50	.....
Cambodia M G	400	.....

BARLEY.

London, Feb. 6.

Karachi Barley—not quoted.

London, Feb. 6.

Warsaw 3600
Exchange on London at Paris Frs 12390
Rentes 3 per cent 49
Bar Silver (Spot) 30 7/8
Bar Silver 2 months hence 30 13/16
Closing Tone of Silver:—Business very small. Closed steady.
Interest day to day loans 3 3/4
Interest 7 days market loans 4
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 per cent since 3/12/25.

COTTON.

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Febry 6.

Future Delivery Prices:—

March	10.30 —.3
May	10.21 —.3
June	10.13 —.3
July	10.07 —.2
October	9.71 —.1
January	9.58 —.1

Liverpool, Febry 6.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	3,000
Total Day's Sales on Spec. and for Exp.	100

Mid. Americans Spot:—
Universal Standard 10.65. Limited resales.
Egyptian F.G.F. Sakellaridis 18.25d.

EGYPTIAN COTTON—CLOSING PRICES

Liverpool, Febry. 6.

February	17.30 —.20
March	17.20 —.20
April	17.05 —.20
May	16.90 —.20
June	16.85 —.20
July	16.80 —.20
August	16.80 —.20
September	16.65 —.20
October	16.75 —.20
November	16.78 —.20
December	16.78 —.20
January	16.78 —.20

Liverpool, Febry 6.

SCINDE Good	7.25
Fine	8.05
Fully Good	7.65
BENGAL Good	7.35
Fully Good	7.75
Fine	8.15
BROACH	8.55
Fully Good	8.95
BROACH Good	8.55
Fully Good	8.95
Fine	9.35
OOMRA Good	8.05
Fully Good	8.45
Fine	8.85

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Febry. 6.

Cotton Delivery Mid. Uplands G.O.C. Liverpool:—

February	10.25 —.7
March	10.28 —.5
April	10.22 —.3
May	10.21 —.3
June	10.13 —.3
July	10.06 —.3
August	9.95 —.2
September	9.79 —.1
October	9.71 —.1
November	9.61 —.1
December	9.58 —.1
January	9.58 —.1
February	9.56 —.1

Tone:—Quiet.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Febry. 6.

COTTON:—

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	22,000
Day's Exports to Continent	6,900

Futures at New York:—

March	20.36 plus .5
May	19.77 plus .5
July	19.04 plus .2
October	18.21 unchgd

Spot Cotton at New York 20.85 plus .5
Spot Cotton at New Orleans 20.22 plus .4
Futures at New Orleans:—

March	19.72 plus .4
October	17.57 unchgd.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) 19 1/16.
Demand Bills 4.86.06.
Silver Foreign mined 67.
New York closed 12/2; New Orleans 36/2.

Liverpool, Febry. 6.

Cotton Delivery Mid. Uplands G.O.C. Liverpool:—

March	10.28 —.5
May	10.21 —.3
July	10.06 —.3
October	9.71 —.1

WHEAT.

London, Feb. 6.

Barletta Russo—61½lbs Feb/March sellers 55/3
Rozario Santa Fe—57½lbs Feb/March sellers 53/3
Tone:—Dull.
Australian Feb/March buyers 59/6
Tone:—Dull.
Wheat afloat to U. K. 1,585,000 quarters.

SEEDS.

London, Feb. 6.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata)—
Feb/March sellers £15 1/4
April/May sellers £15 1/4
Tone:—Quiet.
Cottonseed Bombay Feb/March buyers quiet 7 3/4
Castorseed Bombay Feb/March sellers quiet 17.
Linseed Bombay Feb/March value £18 1/8
Rapeseed, Ferozepore, Usual Bold, per ton Feb/March sellers 19
Rapeseed, Toria, per ton Feb/March sellers £19 1/4
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat:—Not quoted.
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore, per ton Feb/March value £18 1/2
Tone of Rapeseed:—Easier.
Yellow Cawnpore Feb/March value £23 1/4

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Febry. 6.

B C RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/6 1/8.
Bank's selling D D 1/6 5/32.

LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/6 5/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/6 3/16.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 15/32.
Bank's buying T T 1/6 3/16.
Bank's buying D D 1/6 7/32.

PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs 970.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs 1020
Bank's buying D D Frcs 1005

JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 122 1/2.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 118 1/2.

HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 160.

SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 203 1/2.

SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 156.

NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 272.

CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dols. 4.86 7/16.
London—Paris Frcs. 120.73.
London—Switzerland Frcs. 25.20.
London—Brussels Frcs. 107.00.
London—Rome Liras 121.00.
London—Berlin Marks 20.45.

TONE OF EXCHANGE—
Exchange Market was steady.

London, Feb. 5.

Tele. Transfers 1/6 7/32
Bar Gold £4.4.11 1/2
Bar Silver Spot quiet 30 13/16

London, Febry. 6.

Tele. Transfers 1/6 7/32.
Bar Gold £4/4/11—1/2.
Bar Silver 30—7/8.

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Febry. 6.

	Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1/6 5/32
Bank Demand	1/6 3/16
Doc. Acceptance 3 m/s	1/6 7/16
American Dollars	272
Hongkong Dollars	160
Shanghai	203 1/2
Japan	123
Singapore	156

Market steady.

EXCHANGE.

London, Febry. 5.

Belgium	106.98
Athens	327.50

Cuban Sugar Feb/March nominal value 12.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Febry. 6.

3 Months 4-17/32 per cent.
6 Months 4-1/2 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 5 per cent.
Money Call 4—3/4 per cent.
1 Month 5 per cent.
3 Months 5 per cent.
6 Months 5 per cent.
Tone of Money Market:—Steady.
Imperial Bank Rate 6 per cent.

BULLION

Bombay, Febry. 6.

Sovereigns Ready 13-5-6.
Sovereigns Forward 13-5-0.
National Bank Bar Gold 21.6-9.
Bar gold ready Rs. 21-3-3.
Bar gold forward Rs. 21-4-0.
Bar gold 2nd settlement Rs. 21-4-0.
Bar silver ready Rs. 69-10-0.
Bar silver 1st settlement Rs. 69-3.
Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs. 69-4-0

London, Febry 5.

Bar gold ready s. 84-11½
Silver ready d. 30-13.
Silver forward d. 30-12.

TONE OF SILVER—
Quiet and steady. India sold. China bought. Market likely to move within narrow limit.

GOLD.

Bombay, Febry. 6.

Ready:—69/9.
Vaida Fagan:—Opening 21/3/9. At 6 p.m. 21/3/9.
Vaida Chitor:—Opening 21/3/9. At p.m. 21/3/9.
Teji Mandi:
Vaida Fagan:—Opening 0/1/0.
Vaid Chitor:—Opening 0/2/0.
Tone:—Market steady.

SILVER.

Bombay, Febry. 6.

Ready:—69/5.
Vaida Fagan:—Opening 69/3. Highest 69/7. At 6 p.m. 69/7.
Vaida Chitor:—Opening 69/0. Highest 69/2. At 6 p.m. 69/2.
Teji Mandi:—
Vaida Fagan:—Opening 0/12/0
Vaida Chitor:—Opening 1/4.
Tone:—Market steady.

SHARES.

London, Feb. 6.

Hongkong Bank £127 1/2
Chartered Bank £21 1/2
National Bank £47
P. and O. Bank £9 5/8
Eatern Bank £6

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GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, Febry. 6.

3½ per cent. Rupee Paper Rs. 71/10.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan 1931-36 Rs 87/14
5 per cent. War Loan 1929-47 Rs. 96/15
5 per cent. Loan 1935 Rs. 96/12
5 per cent. Loan (Tax Free) Rs. 100/14.
5 per cent. Loan 1945-55 (Tax Free) Rs. 100/15.
5 1/2 per cent. War Bonds (Tax Free) 1928 Rs. 105/12
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) 1926 Rs 100/11.
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) 1927 Rs. 101/10
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) 1930 Rs. 104/8
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) 1931 Rs. 105.
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) 1932 Rs. 105/8
6 1/2 per cent Bombay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) 1935 Rs. 109
4 per cent Port Trust 1974 76.
4 per cent. Municipal 1974 Rs. 75/12
6 per cent. Bombay Municipal 1954 Rs. 102/12.
4 per cent. Improvement Trust 1974 Rs. 76.
6 per cent. Municipal 1929-49 Rs. 100/8
Tone of Market:—Firm.

STOCKS, ETC.

London, Feb. 5.

Funding Loan 4 per cent 1916/90 £88 1/8
Victory Bonds 4 per cent £93 7/8
War Loan 5 per cent 1929/47 £101 5/16
Conversion Loan £76 5/16
Indian Loan 5 1/2 per cent £102
Indian Loan 7 per cent 104 1/2
Consols 2 1/2 per cent £57 7/8
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent 52 1/2 nominal
Indian Stock 3 1/2 per cent (Sterling Loan) £68
Govt. Securities 3 per cent £57

RUBBER

London, Feb. 6.

Para Up River Fine, Spot March/April 32
Tone:—Easier.
Plantation First Latex Crepe, Spot buyers 33 1/4
Plantation First Latex Crepe, Spot sellers 33 1/2
Tone:—Firm. Closed easier fair business.

SUGAR MARKET.

Bombay, Febry 6.

Java Ready Prices record a rise of about an anna in yesterday's closing price-levels. Java Forward Prices have also ruled steady evidencing a rise of about a pence in December/January, and February/March Shipment. Beet Forward Prices also record a rise of about a pence-in yesterday's closing price-levels.

Fine White Java Sugar:—
The following are the closing quotations ruling the Bazar to-day:—
Ready Rs. 17/3 per cwt.
Shipment Decr. sh. 18 per cwt F B H.
Shipment Janry. sh. 17/10 per cwt. FBH.
Shipment Febry/March sh. 16/10 per cwt. F B H.
Shipment July/Septr. sh. 15/6 per cwt. F B H.
B. R. B. Beet Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 17/2 per cwt.
Shipment Janry. sh. 17/2 per cwt. FBH.
Shipment Febry/March sh. 16/4 per cwt. F B H.

JAVA SUGAR.

London, Feb. 6.

Fine White Java C and F Calcutta—
July/Sept sellers 15/3 3/4
Oct/Dec sellers 15/5 1/4
Fine White Java C and F Bombay—
July/Sept sellers 15/6 1/4
Fine White Java C and F Karachi—
Eastern Bank £6
July/Sept sellers 15/7

METALS

London, Feb.

English best Selected Copper £63 3/4
Standard Copper G. M. B. 60 15/16
Copper Braziers £75/7/8
Yellow Metal £70
Hard Spelter £32 3/4
Corrugated Sheets £16 1/8

FREIGHT OF COAL.

London, Feb. 6.

Cardiff to Bombay 15/6

THE METAL MERCHANTS, CO.

ISSUED RATES FOR BRASS AND COPPER DAILY QUOTATIONS.

BRASS.

Bombay, Feb. 6

		Per md. Rs. a. p.
Brass, German	¾	54 12 0
Brass, German	1	54 12 0
Brass, German	1¼	54 12 0
Brass, German	1½	54 12 0
Brass, German	1¾	54 12 0
Brass, German	2	54 12 0
Brass, German	¾ to 2	

COPPER.

Bombay, Feb. 6.

		Per md. Rs. a. p.
Copper, French	¾ to 2	57 8 0
Copper, German	¾	57 12 0
Copper, German	1	57 12 0
Copper, German	1¼	57 12 0
Copper, American	1½	61 0 0
Copper, American	1¾	61 0 0
Copper, American	2	61 0 0
Japanese Copper Bars		60 8 0
Panchteka joint		26 0 0
Copper, English Bars		60 0 0
Brass Bars		40 0 0
Pat Kjai		73 0 0
Lead, country		24 0 0
Koger Brass, Metal	¾ to 1	51 8 0
Koger Brass 1¼ to 1½, 1½ to 2		51 8 0
German Copper 1½ to 1¾ to 2		60 8 0
American Copper	¾ to 1, 1¼	60 4 0
English Copper	¾ to 2	

BOMBAY-JAPAN YARN MARKET.

DAILY QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Feb. 6.

Shapurji	No. 6½	0 8 9
Finix	No. 6½	0 9 0
Kilachand	No. 8½	0 9 2
David	No. 10½	0 10 6
Shapurji	No. 10½	0 10 3
Tricumdas	No. 10½	0 10 6
Currimbhoy	No. 12½	0 10 6
Tricumdas	No. 12½	0 10 9
Kilachand	No. 14½	0 10 9
Kilachand	No. 20½	0 12 0
Japan	No. 20	0 14 3
Japan	No. 32	1 2 0
Japan	No. 40	1 4 0
Japan	No. 42½	1 6 3

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Public lecture by Dr. Annie Besant on "The Coming of the World Teacher," Gaiety Theatre, Fort, 6-15 p.m. (S.T.)
Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.
Municipal elections by (1) Chamber of Commerce (2) Mill-owners'.

TUESDAY, February 9.

Baby Week commences at the Vanita Vishram Hall, Sandhurst Road, opening by His Excellency the Governor.

THURSDAY, February 11.

Banks Closed: Mahashurati Bombay Races: Big Meeting, Second Day.

SATURDAY, February 13.

The s.s. Ranpura with the English mails leaves at 1 p.m.
Bombay Races: Big Meeting, Third Day.

Domestic Occurrence.

DEATH.

LADY PARSANBAI.—Gokuldas Parekh, expired yesterday noon at 12-40 p.m. The Uthamana ceremony takes place to-day at 5-30 p.m.

INDIAN MERCHANTS' CHAMBER

Mr. G. B. Trivedi writes:—"There is no truth in the rumour spread by interested parties that I intend to withdraw my candidature."

POSTAL NOTICE

Mails for Australia per s.s. "Osterley" via Dhanushkhodi and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. to-morrow (Tuesday).

BOMBAY SANITARY ASSOCIATION

Under the auspices of the Bombay Sanitary Association a magic lantern lecture will be delivered by Dr. P. G. Ketkar, on "Malaria" to-day (Monday) in Kamathi Chawl, at Delisle Road a 8 p.m. (S.T.-

BAND AT CHOWPATTY.

By permission of the Officer Commanding and Officers the Band of the 1st Bn. G. I. P. Ry. Regt., A.F.I. will play a programme of music at the Chowpatty Band Stand to-morrow (Monday) commencing at 5-30 p.m (S.T.)

"YOUTH AND SPRING"

Under the auspices of the St. Xavier's College Gujerati Seminary "Kavi Lalitji" will deliver an interesting lecture in Gujrati accompanied by music on "Youth and Spring", on Tuesday (to-morrow) at 1-45 p.m. in L. R. H. The lecture is open to all.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

The homeward P. and O. Mail steamer "Macedonia" with the Mails from Bombay of 23rd ultimo. arrived at Marseilles at 7 a.m. on the 5th instant. Passengers travelling by the P. and O Special Train were due to arrive in London on Saturday afternoon. The Mails left by the Mail Special and would be delivered in London on Sunday morning.

LADIES SEWING CLASS

The Mahila Mandal of the Social Service League which conducts sewing classes for women at the Workingmen's Institute, Parel, recently examined the students in the junior class and declared the following as successful:—

1. Miss Vatsalabai Pandit; 2. Miss Rangubai Paralkar; 3. Miss Sera Jojaf; 4. Shrimati Yamunabai Kelkar; 5. Miss Kamalabai Paralkar; 6. Miss Kamalabai Pawaskar; 7. Miss Anandibai Saraf, 8. Shrimati Rangu bai Tamhane; 9. Miss Varubai Desai; 10 Miss Gangubai Dhavade; 11. Miss Sindhubai Pandit; 12 Miss Hirabai Valavalkar.

SCOUT DEMONSTRATION.

A demonstration of the 40th Bombay Boy Scouts' Troop of the Indian Education Society was held on Sunday, the 31st ulto. under the president ship of Dr. V. J. Rath.

The Scouts gave an exquisite demonstration which was much appreciated by the audience. Fall from a bycicle, lowering down of persons from a house on fire, fall of persons from a great height and the instantaneous aid and remedy, cock-fight and songs were some of the main items in it. After the demonstration was over Dr. Rath spoke.

MARWARI SAMMAILAN'S PROTEST.

In a meeting of the Marwari Sammailan, Bombay held on 31st ult. the following resolution was adopted unanimously in protesting against the speech of Mr. A. N. Survey delivered on the 13th item:—

"That this meeting of the Marwari Sammailan shows indignation at the part of the speech which Mr. Survey delivered on the said date under the presidentship of Mr. Nariman, in support of his resolution, wherein he said certain unreasonable and undesirable things pertaining to the whole of the Marwari Community. This meeting further notes with great regret that such undesirable words should have been uttered in a meeting where Mr. Nariman presided."

"To pass such insulting remarks upon the whole Community in an open meeting simply because the action of a certain class of people among that Community, is nothing but unbecoming and improper. This meeting therefore views with contempt this action of Mr. Survey."

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

MR. P. JOSEPH CONGRATULATED.

To congratulate Mr. Pothan Joseph on his election to the Bombay Municipality, a general meeting of the rate-payers of the F. Ward under the joint auspices of the F Ward District Congress Committee, the Bengal Club, the Nurni Samaj, the Janamkula Sangha, the Matunga Union, etc., on Sunday, at 9 a.m. at "The Southern Star" Sporting Club's ground, Parel, Mr. Jeenabai Joshi presiding. In his speech Mr. Joshi deplored the failure of the other two Nationalist candidates, but he thought it was due to the injudicious selection of candidates by the Nationalist party executive who had underrated the competition of other candidates in the ward.

Among other speakers, Mr. C. K. Narayanswami, Mr. P. B. Subramaniam, Mr. K. Chidambaram and Mr. N. S. Krishnan denounced the supposition that Mr. Joseph's success was due to the clique-support of South Indians and Bengalis. South Indian voters were nearly 1,000 strong, and the majority of them voted. The fact that Mr. Joseph, relying on all classes of voters, secured only 2,700 votes disposed of the contention that South Indians supported him exclusively. They voted Nationalist and they regretted the failure of the other candidates.

In his reply, Mr. Joseph hoped that considering the low representation allowed to them under the law, the Nationalist party would sympathise with the Ward's desire to be favourably treated at the time of co-option. He counselled them against divisions and denominations, as they had already a surfeit of it. The South Indians proposed to have adult Hindi classes to help them to better citizenship. They were there not as interlopers, but as efficient citizens who carried their livelihood by dint of good service. If was for them to win the confidence of other communities and make all become unaware of differences.

After a vote of thanks to the Chairman the meeting dispersed.

XAVIERITES' HINDU MUSLIM GATHERING.

The Hindu-Muslim gathering which has become an annual function for the old and present Xavierites to gather together, came off on Sunday evening in the College Hall. Mr. Justice G. D. Madgaoker, an old Xaviérite, was in the Chair.

Judging by the past Hindu-Muslim gatherings, both the programme and the gathering that turned out on Sunday last were poor. The first two items on the programme card were quite interesting and well gone through, especially the ladies richly deserved the "encores" they got from an appreciative audience. The English farce "We are Quits," though not of a very high order, sent the house into peals of laughter. The programme would certainly not have suffered at all, without, what was described as an "Urdu Farce," which, to put it mildly, was the last thing one expected from College students.

Mr. Madgaokar, in his presidential remarks, thanked the organisers for the opportunity they had given him of mixing once again amongst Xavierites. The objects with which the Hindu-Muslim Association was started were very laudable indeed. The intercommunal relations in the country had become a real live problem, but instead of unity and harmony, they had a concrete reality of discord and dispute in the country. He hoped that the present students when they took their places in the public life of the country would not lose that spirit of catholicity that they had shown in their College days. He looked forward to the day when instead of so many gatherings and 'socials' they would have one 'catholic' gathering not in the narrow sense of the term, but in the widest possible sense of it.

Mr. Fazal Ibrahim Rahimtoola, President of the Hindu-Muslim Association thanked the Chairman on behalf of the students.

Principal Father Duhr called for three cheers to Mr. Madgaokar which were justly answered by the students after which the gathering retired to light refreshments provided in the compound.

DEATH OF LADY P. G. PAREKH.

We regret to announce the death of Lady Parsanbai Gokuldas Parekh, widow of the late Sir Gokuldas Kahandas Parekh, and the grand mother of Mr. Kantilal Parekh, which took place yesterday.

The deceased lady was 75 years old. Ever since the death of Sir Gokuldas she had not been in good health, and for the last three months' she was suffering from the effects of an accidental fall.

She was of a very religious and pious disposition. Though orthodox in nature she was a great believer in female education and she always took a very keen interest in movements promoting it. She was keenly interested in the Gujerati Hindu Stree Mandal, the Seva Sadan and the Vanita Vishram. She was very generous and she never refused help—pecuniary and personal—to all those who sought it. She leaves behind her a big family and a large circle of friends to mourn her loss. The Uthamana ceremony takes place to-day at 5-30 p.m.

In the second round of the Aga Khan Hockey Tournament the Poona Rifles A.F.I. beag Bombay Gymkhana on Sunday evening by eight goals to nil. In the second match, the Sholapur Railway Institute beat 16th Brigade R. F. A., Kirkee, by three goals to one.

PRESIDENCY TENNIS.

RAJA IYER BEATS DESAI.

HARD COURT CHAMPIONSHIP.

Five matches were decided on Sunday in the Hard Court Tennis Championships on the Hindu Gymkhana Court. The chief attraction of the day was the singles contest between Raja Iyer, the holder and S. S. Desai, the Indore champion. Both played a sound game until the third set when Desai was put out over a decision of the umpire and threw the match away.

Bhagwat vs. Noguchi was another interesting contest. Owing to an injury to Rajaram, the Prince of Limbdi and Rangarao have obtained a walk over. Following were the results:—

Sunderam beat D M Khatau 6—3, 7—5.
N. B. Bhagwat beat S. Noguchi 8—6, 6—2.
R S. Raja Iyer beat S. S. Desai, 2—6. 6—2, 6—1.
N B Doss beat H Tyabji 6—4, 6—3.
Kati and Suvarna beat G M Gole and Vartak, 6—2, 6—4.

TO-DAY'S MATCHES.

HINDU GYMKHANA.

Court No. 1 (4 p.m.)—Sunderam vs R S. Raja Iyer, followed by Mrs. Row and Wagle vs. Mrs Race and Bhagvat.

Court No. 2 (3-45 p.m.)—B H Khardekar vs N B Doss followed by W R Soman vs. Prince Ghanashyamsinghji, followed by Mrs Cooper vs. Miss Hyam.

Court No. 3 (4 p.m.)—Anandji Kanji and Wagh vs. Kati and Suvarna.

Court No. 4 (4 p.m.)—J W Harvey vs. M M Nadkarni followed by D V Vartak vs. D M Mehta.

WILSON COLLEGE GYMKHANA

Court No. 1.—Nadkarni and Koimttur vs. Puthkote and N B Doss.

Court No. 2. (4 p.m.)—R B Tilak vs. A. C. Pereira.

TENNIS AT ALLAHABAD.

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 6.

In the All-India Tennis Tournament Krishna Prasad entered the final beating Gupta 3/6, 6/4, 6/1, the other finalist being E. V. Bobb. There was a large attendance this afternoon to witness the finals. The first match concluded was the ladies' singles, Mrs. Mackenna winning trophy for the second year in succession, defeating Miss Holden by 6/3, 1/6, 6/1. Miss Holden played very cautiously throughout, but in the final set Mrs. Mackenna's placings were too accurate for her less experienced opponent.

The Trophy, the Moreau Challenge Cup is the gift of Mr. E. Moreau of Calcutta.

The next event concluded was the Men's Singles, the trophy in this case being the Bairampur Challenge Cup.

Krishna Prasad lost the first set to E. V. Bobb, but won the second set at 6—4. In the rubber both were square at five all but Bobb won the next games and the match.

Ladies' Doubles was won by the Misses Sanderson against Miss Gibson and Miss Holden. The score was 6/4, 5/7, 6/4. The victory of the Calcutta pair was largely due to the fine play of Miss Jenny Sanderson who showed excellent form throughout. The trophies in this are cups presented by H. E. Sir William Marris.—A. P.

MIXED DOUBLES FINAL.

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 6.

Mixed Doubles of the Austin Challenge Cup was won by Mrs. Mackenna and Krishna Prasad who beat Cox and Mrs. Stork in two straight sets. Mrs. Stork played a hard hitting game and the winners had some difficulty in winning the match. Mrs. Mackenna's experience and Krishna Prasad's well-known ability as a doubles player gave them the well-earned victory.

Men's doubles was played in bad light and had to be discontinued. The game stood in favour of Condon Mukerjee who won the first two sets, 7—5, 6—3, third set was incomplete at 8 all. It is not yet certain when play will be continued as Major Condon who partnered S. K. Mukerji has to leave early to-morrow. Trophies were presented to the winners and runners-up by Lady Mears.

RESULTS.

The results of the day were:—

Finals:—Men's Singles: E. V. Bobb beat Krishna Prasad 6/2, 4/6, 4/6, 6/2, 7/5.

Ladies' Singles: Mrs. Mackenna beat Miss Holden 6/3, 1/6, 6/1.

Ladies Doubles: Miss E. M. Sanderson and Miss J. T. Sanderson beat Miss Gibson and Miss Holden 6/4, 5/7, 6/4.

Mixed Doubles: Krishna Prasad and Mrs. McKenna beat A. P. Cox and Mrs. Stork 8/6, 6/4.

Men's Doubles: (unfinished).

The Allahabad Plate for players who did not come into the later stages of tournament was won by Dwarka Prasad and the Markers' event by Abdul Latif of Bharatpur.—A. P.

SUNDAY'S GAME.

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 7.

In the All-India Tennis tournament, the unfinished match in men's doubles final was continued this morning. Condon and Mukerjee who were leading with two sets to none, and eight games all, captured the first two games played this morning, and the set at 10-8, the final score being 7-5, 6-3, 10-8.—A. P.

HOCKEY AT POONA.

(From Our Correspondent)

POONA, Feb. 5.

Aga Khan Hockey Tournament opened this evening on Gymkhana ground before a large gathering with a game between the 8th Armoured Car Coy. R.T.C. and the Army Signal School.

Exchanges throughout the first half were brisk but by no means fast. The Signals, however, through their forwards soon set up a steady pressure and a nice combined movement ended in a free hit, Carey netting the ball from the melee that ensued in front of their opponents' goal. The remainder of play, till half time was piped was uninteresting.

The Signals opened the second period with another point for which Reed was responsible. Another goal came soon after Keenan the Signal centre-half nipping in and sending in a shot which Richie failed to stop. The Signallers continued to attack and the opposite goalie was several times called on to save. In spite of several good efforts by the Armoured Car Coy. they were unable to score and the game ended in a win for the Signals by 3 goals to nil.

Score:—

Army Signal School ..... 3 goals.
8th Armoured Car Coy. R.T.C. ... Nil.

HOCKEY AT BANGALORE.

BANGALORE, Feb. 7.

The Inter-District British Hockey Tournament to decide the team to represent the British Army in the South at the forthcoming Championship meeting at Rawalpindi will be played here on the 5th and 6th March. The Madras District will be represented at this Tournament by the 2nd Battalion Royal Ulster Rifles from Wellington who met and defeated the 2nd Battalion Highland Light Infantry in finals and won the Madras District British Hockey Cup in December last. The contesting team from Poona District will be announced later.—A. P.

WILLS-LENGLEN MATCH.

LONDON, Feb. 7.

Nice.—Special stands have been built at Carlton Courts at Cannes and all seats have been booked up for th enext week's tournament for which Miss Helen Wills and Mlle. Lenglen have entered.

Miss Wills, interviewed, said she would always be glad to play Mlle. Suzanne. The latter remarked she would have preferred to have been fitter before meeting so redoubtable an opponent, but she added "I shall win."—Reuter's Special.

RUGBY RESULTS.

LONDON, Feb. 6.

The following are the results of the principal matches played in the Rugby Union to-day:—

Abertillery 0, Newport 0; Bath 0, Royal Air Force 10; Blackheath 0, The Army 28; Bristol 17, Cambridge University 9; Coventry 22, Old Merchant Taylor's 13; Gloucester 12, Portsmouth Services 5; Harlequins 25, Northampton 10; Headingly 0, Birkenhead Park 8; Leicester 22, London Scottish 11; Manchester 6, Mosely 15; Old Leysians 17, Guy's Hospital 3; Richmond 21; Oxford University 11; Aberavon 30, Neath 11; Pontypool 8, Cross Keys 0; Edinburgh University 0, Hillheadians 0; Llanelly 15, Cardiff 9; Edinburgh Academicals 20, Jed Forest 0; Watsonians 18, Kelso 13; Swansea 11, Maesteg 9.—Reuter's Special.

LEAGUE FOOTBALL.

LONDON, Feb. 6.

The following are the results of football matches played in the League to-day:—

FIRST DIVISION.

Bolton 2; Leicester City 2; Burnley 0, Manchester United 1, Cardiff 4, Blackburn 1; Everton 3, Liverpool 3; Leeds United 4, Arsenal 2; Manchester City 1, Huddersfield 5; Newcastle United 4, West Ham 1; Notts County 1, Aston Villa 0; Sheffield United 3, Bury 1; Tottenham 0, Sunderland 2, West Bromwich Albion 5; Birmingham 1.

SECOND DIVISION.

Barnsley 1, Darlington 1; Bradford City 0, Southampton 5; Clapton Orient 0, Hull City 5; Derby County 0, Nottingham 0; Fulham 0, Chelsea 3; Middlesborough 3, Stoke City 0; Portsmouth 1, Wednesday 2; Port Vale 5, Blackpool 0; Preston North End 2, Oldham 1; South Shields 4, Stockport 2; Wolverhampton 2, Swansea 3.

THIRD DIVISION.

(Southern Section):—Aberdare 6, Plymouth 1; Bournemouth 4, Charlton 1; Brighton 0, Bristol City 0; Bristol Rovers 2, Luton 2; Exeter City 6, Merthyr 2; Millwall 3, Norwich 1; Northampton 3, Southend 3; Queen's Park 1, Brentford 1; Reading 1, Gillingham 0; Swindon 2, Newport 1; Watford 3, Crystal Palace 0.

(Northern Section):—Accrington 2 Rotherham 3; Crewe 4, New Brighton 1; Doncaster 0, Barrow 1; Durham City 0; Grimsby 0; Halifax 1, Coventry City 0; Hartlepools 0, Bradford 3; Lincoln City 2, Wigan Borough 1; Rochdale 2, Chesterfield 4; Southport 1, Ashington 1, Tranmere 2, Walsall 1; Wrexham 3, Nelson two.

SCOTTISH LEAGUE.

First Division.—Cowdenbeath 5, Clydebank 2, Motherwell 4, Dundee United 0. Reuter's Special.

SCOTTISH CUP: SECOND ROUND

LONDON, Feb. 6.

The following is the result of Second Round of the Scottish Cup played to-day:—

Hibernians 2, Airdrieonians 3; Boness 1, Bathgate 1; Falkirk 5, Montrose 1; Aberdeen 0; Dundee 0; Morton 3, Raith Rovers 1, Arthurlie 2, Clyde 2; Celtic 4, Hamilton 0; Third Lanark 6, Leith Athletic 1; Rangers 1, Stenhouse Muir 0; St. Johnstone 7, Queen's Park 2; Solway Star 0, Brechin City 3; Arbroath 0, St. Mirren 0; Forfarth Athletic 2, Dumbarton 2; Alloa 2, Hearts 5; Partick 4, King's Park 1; Albion Rovers 1, Peebles Rovers 1.—Reuter's Special.

SCOTLAND VS. WALES.

LONDON, Feb. 6.

In showery weather at Edinburgh 40,000 people witnessed the Rugby match between Scotland and Wales which the home team won by eight points to five.—Reuter.

The Welshmen had the better of the opening play. D. Jones retired with an injured face, but soon recovered. The Welsh forwards clearly worried their opponents. After 28 minutes' play the Welsh forward Herrera scored a try, Everson converting. Waddell twice attempted to drop a goal before half-time, when the Welshmen led with five points to Scotland's nil. Five minutes after resumption, Gillies kicked a splendid penalty goal. Waddell took possession, cut through the defence and scored a magnificent try which Drysdalle converted. Wales made desperate efforts to score, but they failed, due to lack of pace. Scotland retaliated with three attacks.—Reuter's Special.

LONDON, Feb. 6.

In County Championship to-day Yorkshire beat Cumberland by 26 points to 0 at Orley.

BOMBAY CRICKET TEAM'S SUCCESS.

COLOMBO, Feb. 6.

The Bombay Cricket team defeated Dr. Rochwood's European eleven by nine wickets, the match concluding half an hour before the time to cease play. Europeans in the first innings scored 168, (Brooke making 25, Neale 46, Barriet 42). Joshi took eight wickets for 65 runs. B. E. Kapadia stumped four batsmen and caught one, equalling the local wicket-keeping record. Europeans followed-on, and at one time had 121 for four wickets, but the whole team was out for 199, seven batsmen scoring double figures. Joshi gave 72 for three wickets. Bombay went in a second time requiring 68 runs to win, and scored the requisite number with the loss of one wicket, Mahale was undefeated with 40, and Kapadia 17. Play was interesting throughout and was favoured by good weather. The wicket remained perfect.

Owing to injury, Horan, the Ceylonese Captain, will not be able to captain the team in Monday's match versus Ceylon. Albert will captain the team instead.—A.P.

BOMBAY AMATEUR RACKETS TOURNAMENT

The 16th annual tournament will be held from 28th inst. to 8th proxi. It is open to all India, amateurs only.

All Officers of any of the services naval, military and civil, and members of any recognised Club or Gymkhana (resident members only) are eligible.

The events are as under:—(a) Open Singles (Challenge Cup) Rs. 10 Entrance Fee. (b) Open Doubles (Challenge Cup) Rs. 5 each player. (c) Public School, Regimental or other representative pairs, Rs. 5 each player.

Entries close on 24th inst.

For further particulars apply to the Hony. Secretary for Rackets, Bombay Gymkhana.

BANK OF BARODA.

BARODA, Feb. 3.

The Annual Ordinary General Meeting of the shareholders of the Bank of Baroda Ld. was held at the Registered office of the Bank, near Mandvi, Baroda on Saturday 30th proximo.

The Chairman in submitting to the shareholders the Annual Report and Audited Balance Sheet for the year ending 31st December 1925 pointed out that the net profit for the year under notice, including the amount brought forward was Rs. 5,35,952/9/8, and that the working Capital had increased by 51 lacs and the Bank's investments in securities by about 33 lacs. thus showing the financial condition of the Bank to be very sound.

"The demand for money," continued the Chairman, "was very limited, the Bank rate being about 1 per cent below 1924 and this has in consequence reduced the Bank's earnings. Taking into consideration this general trade depression, I think we ought to be satisfied with the result of the year's working, as over and above the declaration of a dividend 14 per cent., the Bank has been able to put Rs 50,000 to the Reserve Fund raising the total to Rs. 22,00,000 and carrying forward a sum of Rs. 40,952/9/8."

CO-OPERATIVE BANK AT PHALTAN.

A co-operative Bank named "Shri Laxmi Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd." after the name of Shrimant S. Laxmibai Ranisaheb of Phaltan State was opened by Shrimant Maharajsaheb and S. S. Ranisaheb of Phaltan State on Wednesday last.

SHOCKING ACCIDENT IN STEAMER.

J. H. Paul, a middle aged Christian, met with a fatal accident on board the s.s. "Gairospa" on Saturday last.

J. H. Paul, who was a talley clerk, was supervising the unloading of the cargo when all of a sudden the shackle pin of the main span of the crane gave way and lighted heavily on the head of Paul was standing ing nearby. His skull and limbs were crushed. He died a few minutes later.

At an inquest held over his body on Sunday a verdict of accidental death was returned.

JAMMED BETWEEN TRAM-CARS.

The story of Babu Krishna, (30), a Hindu tram-driver, who was jammed in between two tram cars and crushed to death was narrated in the Coroner's Court on Sunday.

Babu Krishna was driving a tramcar from Museum to Dadar. On arrival at the Dadar Tram Terminus, after the pole was reversed Babu tried to release the reversing key. But apparently he seems to have caught hold of the control power key and turned the handle to "on," setting the tramcar in motion. Babu who was standing on the road got himself jammed in between the tramcar in motion and a stationery tramcar. He was removed to Hospital where he succumbed to his injuries.

A verdict of accidental death was brought in by the jury at an inquest held over his body on Sunday.

HEAVY LOSS TO PERSIAN REVENUE.

RUSSIAN DECISION AGAINST PURCHASES.

LONDON, Feb. 6.

Teheran.—The recent Russian decision against the purchase of Persian products is causing a daily loss of thousands of tomans in the custom's revenue.—Reuter.

MR. R. MACDONALD'S CEYLON IMPRESSIONS.

LONDON, Feb. 6.

Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, interviewed, expressed the opinion that the political and economic situation in Ceylon was developing satisfactorily. There were many problems which had to be overcome but none was incapable of a satisfactory solution. With Sir Hugh Clifford in charge, Mr. MacDonald felt that Britain's reputation was in good hands.—Reuter.

EXPERIENCE SURPASSES EXPECTATIONS.

Mr. Ramsay Macdonald, looking fitter than for a long time past, enthusiastically described the wonders of Ceylon in the interview. He said he enjoyed his trip greatly. He declared he had always intended to see the ancient cities described by M. Pierre Loti, and added that his experience had surpassed his expectations. He was of opinion that on the whole there was apparently much prosperity in Ceylon, but he referred to the economic nationalist movement, its feeling that the island was being exploited by outsiders, and also the anomaly of a powerless majority of unofficial legislators which was likely to damage the constitutional movement in Ceylon. "Fortunately we have a man there as Governor Sir Hugh Clifford (I am pleased to say he was our appointment) who is one of the ablest Colonial Governors and is fully alive to the situation." He would trust Sir Hugh Clifford to advise as to the best means of establishing complete Anglo-Ceylonese co-operation on the basis of a representative Government with a more powerful legislature and a changed executive.—Reuter's Special.

"RIGHT IN OPPOSITION."

MR MACDONALD ON SINGAPORE SCHEME.

LONDON, Feb 7.

Interviewed by the "Observer" on his return from Ceylon, Mr. Ramsay Macdonald said his visit had convinced him more than ever before that he was right in opposing the Singapore scheme. He said there was plain evidence in Ceylon that the Singapore base was the beginning of a new naval strategy. Trincomalee, which was deserted before the war, has now awakened to a new and active naval life. "Nobody can visit Ceylon, and see what is going on there without getting an idea that there has been tremendous development of specific naval strategy with the bases and all necessary subsidiary supplies for the fleet fully equipped for action."—Reuter.

M. KRASSIN SUFFERING FROM ANÆMIA.

LONDON, Febry. 7.

Paris.—The Soviet Embassy states that M. Krassin has been suffering from anaemia. He is now better and able to go out daily. He hopes shortly to present his credentials to London.—Reuter.

"OBSERVER'S" TRIBUTE TO LORD READING.

LONDON, Feb. 7.

"Only now is it possible to appreciate the services, Lord Reading has rendered during his term of office," says "The Observer." "The results of a finely-judged combination of restraint and firmness are apparent to all. Under him India has weathered the worst of economic and financial difficulties. The tidal swell of political unrest has passed. None of his predecessors had a more difficult choice from day to day between patience and action. Time has proved his judgment. He has lived through desperate years, and seen his work through to fine conclusions."—Reuter's Special.

"DANGER OF INDIAN JOURNALISM."

CALCUTTA, Feb 7.

Mr. J. A. Spender, ex-Editor of the "Westminster Gazette" addressed the Indian Journalists' Association this evening. He suggested that the danger of Indian journalism was that it was almost always in opposition. From his experience of British journalism he knew that considerable danger attended the pursuit of Opposition journalism which in being critical often lost sight of the constructive side of politics. Indian journalists would do well to bear in mind that criticism should be made in such a way that if their opposition and criticism prevailed they would be able to be exponents of a positive policy, as much as they were of a negative one. He hoped Indian journalists would study the very difficult problems which the Government of India presented for they would have to create and guide public opinion.—A. P.

THE WEATHER

SIMLA, Feb. 7.

The Western disturbance has passed away after causing a few light falls of rain in Kashmir and North Punjab Hills.

A few falls have also occurred in Assam and Berar. Sibsagar reports three-quarters of an inch and Sonamarg a quarter.

Forecast:—Dry weather except in Upper Assam.—A. P.

THE
Coming of the World Teacher
PUBLIC LECTURE
BY
Dr. ANNIE BESANT
ON
MONDAY, 8th February, 6-15 P. M.
ON
"THE COMING of the WORLD TEACHER"
AT
THE GAIETY THEATRE
Opp. BORI BUNDER.
The admission to the seats in the Orchestra will be by tickets, which can be had from
Dr. V. S. TRILOKEKER, Nawroji Seth St., Thakurdwar.
Mr. S. P. KABADI, 1st floor, Hoar Building, 137, Esplanade Road.
Mr. KANJI DWARKADAS, Mongini Building, Churchgate St. during office hours.
Admission to other seats will be without tickets.
All are cordially invited to attend.

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The Bombay Chronicle.
MONDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1926.

THE RACIAL BAR AGAIN.

In the course of an article in the latest issue of the "Servant of India," Mr. Sastri laments that "there is overwhelming evidence that for the time being the old Imperialism, with some at least of its sinister consequences, has reasserted itself in Great Britain and that till the people of India learn to unite and put full constitutional pressure on the British public, they must be prepared to be used again and betrayed again." The evidence to which Mr. Sastri refers is, indeed, accumulating from day to day, but however overwhelming it may be, it is the tragedy of India that men like Mr. Sastri still continue to place greater faith in British politicians than in their own countrymen with whom they refuse to co-operate in achieving the common object of national freedom. The refusal to appoint Indians to succeed Mr. Bushbrook Williams and Mr. Sims and the impudent justification of the refusal are straws that indicate the direction of the wind.

That the policy of the bureaucracy is directed towards defeating the scheme of Indianisation of the Public Services to which it gave reluctant consent under strong pressure, is strikingly suggested by the proposals of the Government regarding the Indian Medical Service. The recommendations of the Lee Commission in regard to this subject were characteristic of the bureaucratic method of taking away with one hand what is given with the other. Though a provincial medical service was recommended, the Indian Medical Service itself was to be retained as an All-India Service over which the Ministers would have no control and it was given certain other special concessions to be enjoyed by its European members. The Government of India now propose to carry these reactionary proposals into effect with the double object of delaying the Indianisation of the I. M. S. and restricting the scope for the civil employment of Indian members of the service. They have circulated all Provincial Governments, laying down three propositions: (a) that the Civil Medical Administration should provide employment in peace time for a portion of the Medical War Reserve; (b) that every reasonable endeavour should be made to find European doctors for attendance on the European personnel of the All-India Services and their families; and (c) that the British medical officers of the War Reserve should be utilised to meet requirements under (b), any deficiency that may be found to exist being made good by direct recruitment of Europeans to Provincial Medical Services. Without waiting for the views of Provincial Governments, the Government of India have already recommended to the Secretary of State that all British medical officers required for attendance on the Civil Services should belong to the I. M. S. Not content with this racial bar they have also decided that the Civil Medical Administration should employ a sufficient number of military medical officers to be able to surrender 200 on general mobilisation and these 200 officers would be required to be all Europeans. Again the British officers will not be merely required for the War Reserves and for attendance on European Civil Officers and their families, itself a preposterous claim. Thirteen posts in the Foreign and Political Departments, eight in the Jails Department, 14 special posts under the Government of India, besides several others, will also be reserved for them. The net result of the proposals of the Government of India will be that of the 292 I. M. S. Officers to be employed on the civil side, 236 will be Europeans.

It is not difficult to discover the sinister purpose of these proposals. Under the plea of maintaining a sufficient war reserve the I. M. S. is virtually to be made a monopoly for the Britishers and, by shutting out Indian members of that service from prize posts in Civil Administration which give opportunity for research and for exercise of their talents, to be deprived of all attraction to them. A War Reserve may be necessary, but adequate and satisfactory arrangements for such a reserve can be made by encouraging civil medical officers to enrol themselves for the purpose and get necessary training and practical experience as is done in other countries. Instead of doing this, more difficulties are proposed to be placed in the way of Indians getting into the medical section of the Army Service, despite the splendid service rendered by Indian members of the I. M. S. during the War. To add insult to ingratitude a large number of European doctors belonging to the military department are to be forced on the Civil Administration, thus depriving Indians of even the very few opportunities that they now have of improving their prospects and of displaying their talents for research. It is time the Legislative Assembly took steps to defeat the attempt to cheat Indians of their legitimate rights in one of the most important public services in the country.

INDIAN MERCHANTS AND THE CORPORATION.

The Indian Merchants' Chamber will to-day elect its representative on the Bombay Municipal Corporation and the votes they register may considerably influence the course of the public demand for ending special representation of certain institutions. In its last session, the Bombay Legislative Council decided to continue the system of institutional representation in the Municipality. We opposed its continuance, one of the grounds being the danger of reactionary nepotism in the selection of the Chamber's representative. If to-day the Chamber supports the nominee of vested interests, irrespective of past record, it will be hastening the end of special privilege. Three candidates are in the field, Mr. G. B. Trivedi, Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas and Mr. M. Ramji, Junior. We think Mr. Trivedi's duty is to retire, instead of splitting the progressive votes with no advantage to himself. The real contest lies between Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas and Mr. Ramji. As the Nationalists Party have not formally put forward any candidate, the choice must be based on personal merit and past record. By seniority of service to the Chamber, alone, Mr. Jamnadas' claim is indefeasible. He has been for ten years serving on the Committee of the Chamber, while his rival's chief title is that he is the son of his father. Mr. Jamnadas has been in public life for more than ten years. Apart from his political activities, as to some of which he stands on a very different platform from ourselves, he has been of use to the Chamber as a member of its executive committee. As a member of the Fiscal Commission he had excellent opportunities of studying the economic position and the trade relations of India. Changes in our fiscal policy are being made in conformity with the recommendations of the Fiscal Commission, and it would be a pity if the Chamber were deprived of his services on the ground of family-devolution in the house of Ramji. Mr. Jamnadas' rival has a record that is blissfully blank and if the Chamber favours the adoption of a nonentity against a man of the type of Mr. Jamnadas, it would mean an abuse of privilege and an emphatic argument for the prompt abolition of such privilege. If the members discard Mr. Jamnadas, they will be making a mockery of themselves and hastening the end of their claim to be separately heard. Let them decide in the spirit of independence and wisdom.

ON "ALIENS"

The suggestion made to the Corporation that in future Mangaloreans and others should be excluded from municipal service reminds us of the existence of a street called Mangalore Street in the heart of the city. Adjacent to it are other streets bearing South Indian names. They are not descriptive of the resident population, they are tokens of historic links.

Bombay was originally inhabited by simple fishing folk. They have been swept over by the process of gradual immigration, and prescriptive titles have no little potency of recoil in them. When the Maharatta confederacy was waning in strength, its impact was felt in the confines of Bengal. Indeed Bengal folklore contains distinct memories of the Deccan warriors who were within an ace of founding a durable empire. The pressure of Bombay was then felt in the South as well. In the vicinity of Tanjore, there is still a representative section affiliated to the Poona tradition. Statesmen like T. Madhow Row and R. Raghunath Row contributed to the up-building of the South, although exclusionists may consider them as part of the "alien danger." It is false history to generalise against any community in Bombay and start a denominational scare. The Bengalis, for instance, are a small if growing population in Bombay, but Bombay firms are amply represented in Bengal, while the Marwaris—falsely libelled as Bikanir Bandits—have a considerable hold between Bombay and Calcutta. The field for internal immigration has no barrier.

There is the complaint about competition. Of course, there is competition, but the plagiarism of Dr. Malan's doctrine is apt to revive complicating memories. Communities come and go in a cosmopolitan city. Social laws will decide their utility. People who fail to acclimatise themselves disappear; others survive by virtue of merit and service.

Notes of the Day.

The Guilty Party

Lieut. Kin Maung's evidence before the Skeen Committee ought to be an eye-opener to those who believe that the Government of India are really serious about making it possible for Indians to choose an Army career. This Burmese officer informed the Committee that it was not the Sandhurst authorities who objected to a larger number of Indians coming in. It was the policy of the Government of India to have only ten vacancies a year at Sandhurst. This may bring to light who the guilty party is, but the best thing for us in India would be not to depend upon crumbs of Sandhurst generosity. Indians must have their own institutions for teaching the art of self-defence, for equipping their young men for a military career. We are glad to note in this connection that Indians so widely different in political methods and ideas as Mr. Satyamurti and Sir Prabhashankar Pattani are agreed that Indianisation of the Army is possible within thirty years, if there is only the will to do it.

Against them all

There were introduced in the Legislative Assembly on Thursday last no less than twenty-five non-official Bills. Of them four dealt with the liberty of the subject and Government intimated that they were against all the four. Mr. Rangaswamy Iyengar has brought in a measure to define sedition. He must have been in a deeply satirical vein when he remarked, while introducing it, that with the acceptance of the policy of responsible Government in India, the restoration of the law of sedition to the position it occupies in other countries has become imperative. Mr. Iyengar, and with him the people of this country may think so, but the Bureaucracy is not going to allow any change in the law of sedition which will make indulgence in freedom of opinion a less risky proceeding than it is now. Officialdom means to oppose also Mr. Shanmukham Chetty's Bill to restrict the use of Section 144 Cr. P. C., and Mr. Amarnath Dutt's Bill to repeal the Bengal Regulations of 1818. Will not the structure of "responsible Government" in India, which Curzon began, when as Under-Secretary for India he introduced the Indian Councils Bill, and which Lionel Curtis elaborated later, topple down when these mediaeval props are taken away? The "Trustees" will never, never fail to do their duty by the people of India!

A Governor To The Rescue.

We all lament political disunity and communal faction in this country, but let us take heart. Our woes and difficulties have struck a chord of sympathy in high places. In the Central Provinces no less a person than the Governor proposes to come to our rescue. He has been telling the citizens of Raipur in reply to their municipal address that it was easy enough for a compact people of the same religion, race and language to act as one, but that in the C. P. where there were differences in all three respects, the problem was a more serious one. "But the more difficult the task," said the Governor of the C. P., "the greater the credit of achievement, and I shall never despair of reaching a position in which, not only Hindus and Mahomedans, but also the Hindi and Marathi-speaking people in the province will put aside their sectarian and linguistic differences and work together." Who can say now that the policy of the bureaucracy is to govern by "divide and rule?" In reaching the position he refers to, we suppose nevertheless the Governor, when he dangles Ministerships before politicians of a certain class, does not forget that the Berari interest and C. P. Hindustani interest must be taken into account. Then there is of course the Muslim interest, and how can a paternal government forget the claims of non-Brahmins? That is how the position is reached.

Those Misfortunes.

Sir Basil Blackett was hard put to it in justifying the Government's colossal scale of expenditure during the debate on Mr. Rama Iyengar's resolution demanding a thorough inquiry into it. He was quick to take advantage of the certificate Lord Inchcape gave to the Government of India on the day he landed in Bombay, when he expressed his satisfaction at the manner his Retrenchment Committee's recommendations had been carried out. But the Finance Member could not gloss over the fact that during a period of drastic retrenchment, as he said, "optional expenditure on beneficial services like education and research was more easily cut than on the administration in general." He held it was a misfortune. That is the whole trouble. Such misfortunes never come to us singly. They occur in every province, and the apology is that they are—misfortunes!

Still Vacant.

When those horrors in concrete, the Development Chawls, which look like a sombre pile of prison barracks, were built the public complaint was that they would remain untenanted because the rent fixed by the Pundits of the Development Department was on a scale beyond the capacity to pay of the very classes for which they were meant. Now after all these years the experience is that they remain still vacant, not because some of them do not find tenants after the reduction in the schedule of rents, but because a Government Department notorious for its extravagance does not take due care to have at hand subordinates, who understand the fine art of rent-collecting. The chawls are occupied for a time, and the tenants go off forgetting the trifling detail that the rent is to be paid. Who cares? Certainly not the Development Department.

Determined to Misrepresent

In our struggles to establish Prohibition in this country, it is encouraging to have the valuable opinion of such an observant student of the working of the Prohibition Act in America as Dr. J. H. Holmes, who is on a visit to this country. The American educationist in a contribution to "The Servant" of Calcutta exposes the hollowness of the charge frequently made in the States that the passing of the Act has only led to a disrespect for law and order without reducing the drink evil. He points out that there is much secret drinking near the border, but the violation of the Act is on the part of the idle rich, whose doings are featured in the sensation-mongering press. The millions who obey the law are not good "copy" for that press. Dr. Holmes says that public drunkenness has been considerably reduced and that there is no possibility whatsoever of the Act being repealed. Here is an example to stimulate our efforts here.

New Worlds to Conquer

Has there been any secret understanding between Signor Mussolini and Sir Austen Chamberlain after their conversations at Rapallo? Fears are entertained in Turkish circles that some such understanding must have been arrived at, Italy's assistance in helping Britain to obtain Mosul being recompensed by British willingness to give Italy a free hand in the Near East. Italy seeks territorial expansion and recognised leadership in the Eastern Mediterranean. There are suggestions in the Italian Press that she is in a far better position than any other Power "to hold a watching brief over the Balkans." The latest sentiments of Mussolini are in fact enough to make Turkey feel resentful and anxious. The Duce thinks Italy has a great problem before her. "Italian expansion," he says "is for our race a problem of life or death. I say expansion; expansion in every sense: moral, political, economic, demographic." The Dictator has thus given Italian Imperialism a new orientation and a new phrase, but these "demographic" efforts are being watched with considerable concern at Angora. The Locarno spirit is evidently going to enjoy a very restricted sphere of influence.

INDIAN AFFAIRS IN ENGLAND.

THE RECENT LABOUR MANIFESTO.

BY PULIN SEAL.

The excitement over the Labour manifesto on India continues. For the readers of the "Chronicle" a recapitulation of events will not be quite redundant. A manifesto, signed by certain prominent parliamentarians including Messrs. Purcell, Lansbury, Saklatvala and Thurtle, and by A. J. Fenner Brockway on behalf of the I. L. P. and A. J. Cook, Miners' Secretary, was issued on the eve of the last session of the Congress. It demanded specifically; (1) the immediate annulment of the Bengal Ordinance and release of all political prisoners; (2) the convening of a Round Table Conference between the representatives of the British Government and that of the Nationalist movement for framing a free democratic constitution, and (3) the granting of Trade Union rights to Indian workers. It set forth in clear language the catalogue of Indian grievances.

The Press Stirred.

The impression it created could be gauged from the publicity which London and provincial papers gave to it. The "Morning Post" on December 29th came out with a big poster, "India and the Reds: Mischievous Manifesto," and in its main news page called the attention of its readers to the synchronousness of the manifesto and the appeal by the Congress president for a voluntary national militia. Nearly all the leading papers in London had something to say about it in their leading columns. The following, from the "Times" editorial of December 31st will give an idea of the line taken by some of the Imperialist organs:—

"His views.....might be advantageously studied by the signatories of the recent appeal, issued by a group of Labour representatives. Certain valuations in this document give the reader the impression that the signatories have taken the propaganda of the extreme Swarajists for gospel and do not admit the existence of any political party in India but that which is still led by Pandit Nehru. Their statement that the Indian peasantry possess no political rights and educational advantages comparable to those enjoyed by the Russian peasant, suggest an equal ignorance of Russian rural conditions."

Many of the provincial newspapers, such as those from Wales, published the statement on untried political prisoners with big headlines.

The manifesto continues to be the talk in labour circles, especially in the Provinces, because of what seems to be revelations to them about the nature of the Bengal Ordinance. The chairman of a local Labour Party told me how annoying it was to him to come across one of their nominees for the next election who did not know anything about deportation without trial in India. Some of the provincial Labour parties write to say that, though their attention has been drawn to the Commonwealth Bill, they have never heard of the Bengal Ordinance. In this connection one sees the indirect, but nevertheless insidious effect of the impression engendered by certain people that the Commonwealth Bill represents the consensus of Indian nationalist opinion. The argument against the Commonwealth Bill is that it is a red herring across the trail. It side-tracks the main issue and ignores the impending problems in India. It is also a subtle attempt to re-impose on the people of India the method of pure and unadulterated constitutional agitation abandoned by the Congress in 1920. It brings the Indian people nowhere near a Dominion Constitution, but anybody supporting it is, by implication, accepting first and foremost that the Indian Congress is not representative of Indian nationalist opinion and, secondly, that the British Parliament is the sole judge of India's fitness for self-government.

No wonder the manifesto has caused heart-burning to some of the supporters and advocates of the Commonwealth Bill. It does not occur to them that a representative nationalist organization like the Congress can alone claim to speak for the Indian people. The manifesto has been the cause of regaining the attention of certain Labour members on the subject of the Bengal Ordinance. It is believed that at the beginning of the next session a petition for the release of political prisoners in India will be passed round for signature.

The Agricultural Commission.

The Commission on Agriculture is certainly a move in advance against the Swarajists and the Congress. It kills two birds with one stone. First of all, it enables the British Government in India to pose as the friend of the peasantry, and, secondly, it removes the chances of any mass civil disobedience. Thus, in both ways, it is a counter-move against the Congress unless the latter realises the game of the bureaucracy and takes steps to secure the confidence of the masses. It is, however, significant that the Commission is debarred from making recommendations regarding the existing system of land-ownership and tenancy, or of assessment of land revenue and irrigation charges, or the existing division of funds between the Government of India and the local Governments. But this is only to sound the temper of the landlords who will be asked to make a more loyal declaration of their attitude towards the Government. The masses must be played against the landlords and the latter against the Congress, should the latter suggest more radical measures to win the masses.

It is believed that an appeal to the people of India over the leaders will be made by the new Viceroy. And for that reason ground is being prepared by the Royal Commission on Agriculture. To the political parties the same old demand for complete and unconditional surrender will be renewed.

TRIFLES.

The appointment of a Punjab police officer as Director of Information did not please the Assembly. Curious to know about his qualifications, members asked Sir Alexander Muddiman for some light. The Home Member said that Mr. Coatman had often written to the press. What did he write about? The Home Member was reticent. It reminds me of the postman who described himself in an application as "a well-known man of letters"!

* * *

The Diplomatic Correspondent of "The Daily Herald" has made a discovery. "For the first time for 2000 years," he writes "an effort is being made to bring back to Hinduism converts to other faiths. The new movement, headed by a descendant of the great Maratha leader, Shivaji, is making especial headway in Malabar and in Berars." Query—who is this descendant of Shivaji? We have not heard of him in these parts.

* * *

At last we have information about the aim and extent of the Portuguese revolution. A special cable to a contemporary says:—

LISBON, February 4.

It is learnt the revolt is intended to force the Government to resign. There have been no deaths.

If our contemporary had not sportingly spent its money on a special cable we might have remained under the delusion that the revolutionaries were spilling blood to keep the Government in power.

* * *

Unlike his confrere in Bombay, the Chief Executive Officer of Calcutta has to answer interpellations. By way of nagging the Executive, Mr. Hooper of the Calcutta Corporation asked why a certain road was being called Sewer Road. It was not on account of anyone's sewercide in the vicinity. The Improvement Trust was responsible for the error in taste, not the Corporation.

* * *

The defence did not silence Mr. Hooper. He was squeamish in the extreme without even suggesting a way out by the substitution of somebody else's name, if not his own.

* * *

A gentleman was noticed yesterday minding his own business, as if nothing had happened. It is presumed that he is *not* trying to get a municipal seat through co-option.

* * *

General Pangalos is keen on retrenchment. In order to save money, he has abolished the Ministry of Economy.

* * *

"My wife stood over me like a lion," said a defendant in a London Police Court.

"It doesn't much matter," replied the magistrate, "but say 'lioness'."

WAYFARER.

BACK BAY SCANDAL.

SPECIAL COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

GOVERNMENT CENSURED.

The Second "ad-interim" report of the Advisory Committee of the Development Department dealing with the Back Bay Reclamation Scheme was published by the Government of Bombay on Saturday. The publication of the report was accompanied by the following Press Note:—

"In a Press Note issued on the 26th January, 1926, Government explained the premature and unauthorised publication of the report on the Back Bay Reclamation Scheme of a Sub-Committee which had been appointed by the Special Advisory Committee of the Development Department. In that note it was mentioned that the Advisory Committee itself had, on receipt of the Sub-Committee's report, framed majority and minority reports, which were at that time in the press. These reports have now been received by Government and are under consideration. Government, however, consider it undesirable to delay the publication of the reports till they have reached their final decisions and they are accordingly now made available for the public."

The Committee was composed of Sir H. A. L. Hopper and Messrs. Joseph Baptista, Fazal Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Manu Subedar, Ig. D'Monte, S. K. Bole, D. D. Rodrigues, J. B. Petit, W. H. Wilson, R. H. A. Delves, E. C. Reid, C. J. Hansoti, L. U Mongini, and Janmejaz Chhabildas.

Under the terms of reference the Advisory Committee was asked to enquire into the activities of the Development Department and to report to Government as to how far, and in what directions, such activities, should be continued or eliminated. The report now submitted deals with the Back Bay Reclamation Scheme. The following is a brief summary of the report:—

A GRAVE INITIAL ERROR.

Sir George Buchanan's estimate of the cost of filling the area has proved to be seriously at fault for two reasons:—

(a) That the whole of the material required cannot be obtained from the harbour, because the area which Sir George Buchanan proposed to dredge over has had to be curtailed to meet the objections of the Royal Indian Marine and the Bombay Port Trust. The balance of material required has now consequently to be obtained from Back Bay involving a further outlay of Rs. 28 lakhs on additional plant.

(b) That in actual practice it has not been possible up to date to obtain more than 25 per cent. of the specified output of the dredger as actual filling, and it is therefore probable that the total cost of the work will be about Rs. 11 crores, exclusive of interest.

With regard to (a) the Advisory Committee consider that a grave initial error was made in the failure to consult the Bombay Port Trust concerning the area proposed to be dredged over in the harbour. As regards (b) the Committee find it difficult to understand why Government failed to avail themselves of the experience of the Port Trust Engineer before accepting the estimate of Sir George Buchanan. The Committee think "that Government might well have exercised greater prudence in these matters," and that "the main responsibility must rest with him (Sir George Buchanan) for the predicament with which Government is now confronted."

The Advisory Committee are in agreement with the recommendations of the majority of the sub-committee, viz., "that work on the sea-wall should be stopped for the present" that blocks 1, 2 and 8 should be completed, and "that the question of continuing and completing the whole reclamation should be reconsidered in 1927-28." The Committee accordingly accept and adopt the majority report of the sub-committee. The Committee suggest, however, that the estimate of the Chief Engineer for the completion of blocks 1, 2 and 8 should be checked by a small committee of local engineers appointed for the purpose.

INDEPENDENT INQUIRY NEEDED.

In a minute of dissent Mr. E. C. Reid says, "In the light of bitter experiences of the past I consider that it is essential that the Chief Engineer's forecast of expenditure after 1st October, 1925, for the completion of blocks 1, 2 and 8 should be checked by an independent firm of consulting engineers who have hitherto been entirely dissociated from the activities of the Development Directorate. He adds, "In order to restore public confidence in the conduct of the Back Bay Reclamation Scheme, I consider that the papers should be referred to a fresh and independent committee for consideration *de novo*. He suggests that the committee should be composed of two or three Executive Ministers of Government, two or three Members of the Legislative Council, representatives of the Chamber of Commerce, the Indian Merchants' Chamber, the Millowners' Association, the Municipality, the Improvement Trust, the Port Trust and the military authorities and the Royal Indian Marine.

In a separate minute Mr. C. J. Hansoti advises Government "to institute inquiries with a view to apportion responsibility for the failure of the dredger and if possible to recover damages from the manufacturers and others concerned."

"FARCICAL PROCEDURE."

A long Minority Report is submitted by Messrs. Joseph Baptista, Fazal Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Manu Subedar (subject to a minute of dissent) Ig. D'Monte, S. K. Bole, and D. D. Rodrigues. These members regret they cannot sign the Majority Report. They take exception to the majority report registering the decision arrived at by Government without waiting for the opinion of the Special (Advisory) Committee saying, "Apart from the question of courtesy or confidence, this kind of intelligent anticipation undermines the utility of the Committee, and makes the whole procedure more or less farcical." They point out that, if Mr. Reid who substantially agrees with the minority had voted with the minority, the majority would have become the minority. They think that the majority have failed to explore the subject in all its bearings, that "Government were not justified in proceeding with the scheme without the sanction of the Legislative Council the moment they realised that the expert and amateurish advisers of Government had gone hopelessly astray in their calculation." They say further, "The Report virtually recommends:—'Go on with the scheme at full speed. Reconsider the situation at the end of 1927-28 in the light of experience. Meanwhile provide for the liquidation of the inevitable dead loss.' This is not the language used. It is concealed in camouflage."

"A COLOSSAL COLLAPSE."

"We have a shrewd suspicion," say the minority members, "that the Directorate have made up their minds to abandon the original scheme as financially impractical. It is impossible for them to confess such a colossal collapse of their ambitious project. Moreover, such a confession would be an insurmountable obstacle in the underlying design of their present proposal. The underlying object is to complete the reclamation of Block No. 8 for the Military Department." "History," they say, "has repeated itself. Government are faced with the fate that overtook the share maniacs of 1861."

TAX-PAYERS FOOLED.

Continuing, the Minority "regret that the Majority Report does not sufficiently emphasise the gravity of the responsibility of Government in lightly embarking upon the scheme without proper examination of the efficiency of the dredging system." "A Municipality," they remark, "which undertook such a scheme without availing themselves of the lessons of experience would be suspended for incapacity and scandalous misconduct..... We do not deem it proper for us to employ the language which would have been employed by shareholders if the promoters of the company had fooled the share-holders as the tax-payers have been fooled by the advisors and officials of Government. In England the Cabinet would have been dismissed by the Commons without much ado." They think that the main responsibility rests not with Sir George Buchanan, as the Majority Report thinks but with Government. They suggest, however, "that Council be consulted as to the civil and criminal liability of Sir George Buchanan."

MINORITY RECOMMENDATIONS.

Concluding, the minority members acknowledge themselves "much indebted to Mr. Subedar's industrious and elaborate report which has opened our eyes," and they recommend:—

(1) the abolition of the Directorate,

(2) the transfer of its activities to the Public Works Department,

(3) a thorough examination of the prospects of completing Block No. 8 for military purposes,

(4) the immediate declaration of the abandonment of the rest of the scheme,

(5) and the re-examination of all the schemes that arose from and were effected, directly or indirectly, by the Back Bay Reclamation Scheme.

MR. SUBEDAR'S CONDEMNATION.

Mr. Manu Subedar writes in a short dissenting minute:—

I regret I cannot concur with my colleagues in the recommendation that Block No 8 should be completed for the military, because I think that any saving to the Government of Bombay at the expense of the Government of India is no saving at all but a mere book entry so far as the tax-payer is concerned. But I must object to the further lock-up of public funds amounting to Rs 691.39 lakhs in working up the dredger and in proceeding with the programme which has in every respect been proved unworkable. The further outlay of any funds in order to add a single square yard of land to the city of Bombay is not justified in view of the one crore square yards of vacant land now available and the continuance of a department, which had already through inefficient and unsatisfactory working led to such great losses, would be a blot on the administration of Bombay Presidency. The uncertainty as to further direct loss out of the reclamation scheme on the head of the tax-payer is only counterbalanced by the uncertainty with regard to final settlement of numerous problems, particularly of railway terminals which arose out of the discussion of the Back Bay Reclamation Scheme. I, therefore, suggest an immediate stoppage and the liquidation of the assets and a commission of enquiry to apportion the relative blame for the fiasco as well as to see whether any part of the losses could be recovered from the consulting engineers and other advisors of the Government or from the makers of the dredging plant.

VOLCANO OF RACE-HATRED

NATIVES ON WAR-PATH IN S. A.

WHOLESALE LICENSES REFUSED IN TRANSVAAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

JOHANNESBURG, Jan. 18.

South Africa is ablaze. The Transvaal has led Natal in carrying on the Anti-Asiatic campaign in the towns and districts and adopting a move again to boycott the Indians out and out and thus to bring pressure upon them to be induced to leave the country lock, stock and barrel. The Municipalities of Tranvaal have been elated at the powers given to them to issue certificates under the recent ordinance known as "General Dealers' Draft Ordinance" and are using those powers in an absolutely arrogant and prejudiced way.

Licenses on a wholesale scale have been refused at Balfour to all the Indian traders and the other districts are moving on the same lines. Innumerable licenses have been refused all round and the Indian traders are faced with an unprecedented and critical situation. Injustice seems to have become the slogan of the Municipalities this year. It is apparent that if this wicked policy continues in the few years to come, there will not be left a single Indian trader in Transvaal. The helpless Indians have no other recourse save to go to the courts for getting justice. But the difficulties do not stop there. They are ever increasing. In spite of the fact that this ordinance is quite sufficient to ruin the Indian community in Transvaal, everywhere we see deadly enmity against Indians and meeting after meeting is held to support the iniquitous Asiatic Bill and the demands are made to make the proposed Bill (which will come before the Assembly this session which begins on 22nd January) more drastic and dangerous in order that the Indians may leave the country. At a meeting held at Ermelo, one prominent speaker who is a Nationalist said that there was no room for Indians in the country and they should be sent away to India with some sort of compensation. He declared:—

The history of the Transvaal and the Free State showed that they both consistently opposed admission of Asiatics, and Transvaalers would never stand for such a position as obtains in Kenya to-day where the Indians followed the whites in the interior as the whites developed the country, and now they have their representatives in Parliament.

Campaign of Falsehood

At this meeting on the motion of the ex-Mayor everyone present pledged himself to be loyal to his own race and colour, and refuse to deal with the Indians. At the other meeting held at Johannesburg, Mr. Leslie Blackwell, M.L.A., explicitly declared:—

The 15,000 Asiatics in the Transvaal were not an asset; nor were they good citizens. A large proportion of their wealth went to India, and many of them were not honest traders. It would be a great advantage if such people were not in our midst. They undercut the white traders and had brought ruin to many of them in the country towns.

Such is the sort of falsehood preached by responsible persons here and they have been aided by one more equally untrue statement from the lips of an equally responsible member of Parliament, Mr. W. A. Deane who spoke at Greytown in Natal as follows:—

If restrictive measures were not taken, the whole of the trade in Natal would eventually fall into the hands of Asiatics. The Bill would be passed, but if it was not, then it was clear that either the Europeans or the Indians would have to get out of the country. The latter were increasing in number and in power. The Indians did not live for the benefit of the country, they would not undergo military training, nor would they fight for the country were it in danger. Segregation would sound the death-knell to alien Asiatics.

This is the way some selfish persons, to serve their own purpose, have inflamed the public against the Indians who took part in all the wars on behalf of South Africa such as the Zulu War and the Boer War. There are the records in the Government offices, but these will make no impression upon the racialistic minds such as those of Messrs. Malan Backwell Deane and Company who are out to sound the 'death-knell' of Indians in the country. The Government of India Deputation have been supplied with the full statement of the economic and general position of Indians in South Africa and therein it has been proved by facts and figures that the Indians are not a 'menace' to the Country and their trade morality is not low in comparison with that of the whites. Their population has not increased in comparison with the rate of increase of the white population all over and especially in Natal, where the racial propagandists complain of the Indians dominating the whites and ousting them from their means of living. Moreover every year thousands are leaving the country for ever under the scandalous repatriation scheme. Now if the census be taken this year it will prove beyond doubt that the Indian population is decreasing and not increasing.

European Problem of Greed and Robbery

The outstanding event of the week is the monster congress of natives held at Bloemfontein under the chairmanship of one Rev. Mahabane. It is believed to be the biggest and most representative gathering of the Bantu races that has ever met in South Africa. The main topic of discussion was the native policy of General Hertzog which aims at the deprivation of existing right of franchise of the natives in the

(Continued on next page)

CHARGE AGAINST DY COMMISSIONER

TAMPERING WITH JUDICIAL PAPERS.

ALLEGED CONTEMPT OF COURT.

LAHORE, Febry. 6.

On the alleged ground that the Deputy Commissioner of Rawalpindi interfered in the conduct of the trial of a case, Jai-singh versus the Secretary of State for India, pending before the Court of the Senior Sub-Judge, Rawalpindi, the Lahore High Court was petitioned on behalf of the plaintiff for a transfer of the case from the Court of the Sub-Judge.

The complaint as filed by the complainant was that certain papers that had been produced by the respondent and been on the file for about 18 months were ordered by the Deputy Commissioner to be sent to him.

Mr. Justice F'forde who disposed of the petition, addressing the Crown counsel, remarked he could not see why the Deputy Commissioner be not committed for contempt of Court and in the course of his his judgment said that these papers were sent back to him which led to a heated correspondence between the Deputy Commissioner, District Judge and the Senior Subordinate Judge. Exception was taken to this order of the Deputy Commissioner, which the plaintiff alleged, was calculated to deprive him of very material evidence in support of his case and was an entirely unjustifiable interference. The Deputy Commissioner and the District Judge in their executive capacity had tried to meddle with civil jurisdiction of a court of law. It was highly regretable that it should have been done by officials so highly placed, for this sort of conduct did not tend to inspire confidence of the public in the impartiality of the administration of justice. —A. P.

STIFF BREEZE IN FRENCH CHAMBER.

DISSENSION IN CARTEL ?

LONDON, Feb. 7.

Paris.—An all-day sitting of the Chamber ended in the passage of six articles of the Finance Bill. The unwonted calm which has hitherto characterised the debate was broken to-day by a stiff breeze between M. Lamoureux, Radical Reporter of the Finance Commission, and M. Auriol, the leading Socialist financial light. Both walked out of the House.

Government adherents welcome the incident as a tendency towards dissension in the ranks of the Cartel which must be a source of satisfaction to Government who are widely believed to be biding their time until a definite split occurs and gives them the support of the right wing of the Cartellists.—Reuter's Special.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL.

Sir Arthur Yapp, the National Secretary of the Y.M.C.A., departs aboard the "Ranchi" at the end of February on a tour of India reaching Bombay on 12th March. He will also visit Rangoon, Singapore, Shanghai and Japan.

Monsieur E. Chauvet, Charge d'Affaires de Traver de Afghanistan, and A. Ziu Humayoun, Secretary to the Amir of Afghanistan, have arrived at Secunderabad.

The Governor of Bombay and Lady Wilson accompanied by Mr. J. C. Ker, Private Secretary and Captains C. B. Lyon and T. B. C. Piggott Aides-de-Camp arrived at Government House, Bombay, from tour on Saturday.

The Maharaja of Kolhapur, the Marquis of Douglas and Clydesdale, Mr. E. P. F. Eagan, Mr. F. Mark, Mr. J. Perie, Colonel and Mrs H C S Ward, Mr. R. B. Barrett Miss Barrett and Mr. H. E. Barrett lunched at Government House, Bombay, on Sunday.

(Continued from Column 6.)

Qayum that there were martial and non-martial classes in Burma also.

Mr. Jinnah: Were there martial races in Burma?

Witness: What do you mean by martial races?

Mr. Jinnah: I do not know myself. (Laughter.)

Witness: How can I tell you then? (Laughter.)

Capt. Hirasingh: Were there fighting races in Burma?

Witness: All Burmese were fighting people. He (witness) thought it was the policy of Indian Government to have only ten vacancies a year at Sandhurst. It was not the Sandhurst authorities who objected to a larger number of Indians coming in. Witness said that in his clan specially enthusiasm for the army was lately damped because Government was eliminating them from the army and had stopped all recruitment from his clan for Sandhurst. Establishment of Indian Sandhurst should be on the Indore model and it was quite efficient for the needs of the Indian army. Viceroy's commissioned officer should be retained till there were enough Indian officers in the army. Witness told Mr. Jinnah that his rank and file were all Burmese, most of whom were Christians, while he himself was a Buddhist. In spite of this difference in religion his rank and file gave him due regard and respected him. Witness told Mr. Ramchandra Rao there was no Young Burma Party, but the majority of them believed in separation from India. He thought there would be enough Burmese to come to the Indian Sandhurst for training.

STRONG PLEA FOR INDIAN SANDHURST.

"EXPENDITURE ON MILITARY TRAINING IS BEST INVESTMENT."

DISGUSTED BURMESE OFFICER'S REVELATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, Feb. 6.

Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas, M. L. A., in his evidence before the Skeen Committee lasting for three hours to-day gave his reasons for early establishment of an Indian Sandhurst. Defence of the country, he said, was a prime necessity and recruitment for the army would be stimulated because the cost would be less for students and parents could see their sons during holidays. More than all, religious prejudices (if any) could be more easily surmounted and there would be no fear of unequal treatment of unfair competition. The present system of selection, he complained, had resulted in practical exclusion of certain classes of people from entering the army and witness gave two instances in Bombay in support of his statement. He stated to Major Zorawar Singh that open competition would give chances for all, although references to families were required so far as respectability of students were concerned. Now, however, there were only ten vacancies allotted for Indians and no wonder the field of recruitment had in consequence to be limited.

THE BEST INVESTMENT.

Mr. Jinnah: You say that students who are physically fit, but are unable to bear the expenses of education should be helped by the State?

Sir Purshottamdas: Yes, it would be the best investment that the tax-payer can make, for you will remember that we are paying capitation charge of £25 for every British soldier, and for those belonging to the Air Force I think we are paying even more. Considering this I should strongly recommend that the State must pay towards the expenses of every student whose parents are unable to provide for his education.

Proceeding, witness told the Committee that defence is the first charge on the revenues of a country and everything else was secondary. That being so, as a legislator he would unhesitatingly vote for military training of Indian boys and if this expenditure was spread over a period of years there would be both economy and efficiency in the army.

Answering Mr. Jinnah and Mr. Ramchandra Rao, witness said that even with the existing system of education it was not at all difficult to train cadets in order to get seventy King's commissioned officers which number, he urged, should be filled every year by Indians out of 200 vacancies that were now occurring among officers. Major Zorawar Singh was told that in all branches of the army Indians should be trained if India was to be self-dependent within a reasonable time. This was the impression he formed as a member of the Retrenchment Committee in 1923. First of all every student who wanted to join the army must be found medically fit by a provincial board and the principal of the college must give a certificate as to his character and other qualifications. When boys had satisfied these two conditions they could appear for open competitive examination.

Mr. Jinnah pointed out that there were two schools of thought, one which favoured starting of specialised institutions where boys could get training specially suited for military career, say like public schools in England, and the other school of thought which said that specialised institutions as well as general institutions should be allowed to send boys for competition. Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas expressed his preference to specialised institutions, especially from what he saw at Dehra Dun, but opined that for at least six or seven years there must be the mixed system.

HOW TO GET OVER COMMUNALISM.

Mr. Jinnah: In order to make Indian officers as we desire don't you think it is necessary that they must be above provincialism or communalism?

Witness: Yes.

Mr. Jinnah: Do you think this could be achieved by provincial Dehra Duns?

Witness: If you have preparatory schools in each province then we can have an all-India Sandhurst where boys get mixed at the age of sixteen and there all communalism and provincialism will gradually die down.

Mr. Jinnah: So you don't agree with those who argue that a British Sandhurst alone will destroy provincialism or communalism.

Witness: No, in fact my view is that if boys go to the English Sandhurst their communalism or provincialism will just fade for that period, but when they come back they are as much liable to those influences as before. Continuing, witness said it would be no disadvantage for those passing out of the Indian Sandhurst to get a post-graduate course by being attached to British regiments in England. He told Pandit Motilal that just as Indian officers commanding British troops were required to learn their customs and manners so also English officers commanding Indian troops must know their customs and manners. Poverty should be no bar to admission to Sandhurst, but the custom of admission should be so worked that while training was cheap and efficient selection of boys did not go too much below the middle classes.

SIKH OFFICER'S EVIDENCE.

PLEA FOR MARRIED MEN.

Lt. Thakur Nathusingh, second witness, replying to the President said, the present system of selection for Sandhurst was worked in such a way that though poor people were not debarred from it yet they were kept out. The system was very proper. Indeed, they wanted only gentlemen for King's commissions. Capt. Hirasingh was told that the training at Sandhurst was of the very best type. He had no experience of training at another institution in the world. He proposed that married Indians should not be admitted to commissioned ranks. He (a married officer) got as much pay as a bachelor and had to support a family. Married officers who were in the army to-day should be given a married-man allowance as was done in the British army. Indian Sandhurst should be established and cadets passing through it should be attached for two years to British regiments in India. This would be just as good for training and understanding British character as going to British Sandhurst. Commission might be given to anybody and everybody in India irrespective of what class he came from, provided he was a gentleman and had personality and physical fitness for it. "Judge the boy by himself and not by his father and give every man a chance."

Mr. Jinnah: Have we come to a stage in India when everyone of 350 millions should be given a chance?

Witness said nowhere in the world had they reached that stage. What he wanted was that no legal disability should be placed in the way of anyone to take up the army as a career. The army was a question of training and even a sweeper's son might be a good officer. Sikhs at one time were peace-loving citizens and it was after Guru Govind Singh that they had become fighting men through training. Witness agreed with Pandit Motilal Nehru and Mr. Ramchandra Rao that there were cowards even amongst fighting races. Replying to Captain Daffe, witness stated that the mess system was an excellent one and should be retained even when Indianization was complete. Replying to Mr. Burdon, Mr. Jinnah and Sir Abdul Qayum he suggested that an officer of low social standing might not be posted with a regiment in which the rank and file were of higher status. This would help the officer to get on well with his men, but even otherwise if some difficulty did arise it would vanish in the long run.

DISGUSTED BURMESE OFFICER'S EVIDENCE.

Lt. T. H. Oung (1/20th Burma Rifles) examined by the Sandhurst Committee told the President that though he liked the army yet looking to his future prospects he could say that he wished he had chosen some other profession on the civil side. He told Major Zorawar Singh that he was opposed to establishing Indian Sandhurst if it trained and turned out only Indian cadets. The rank and file in that case would look upon him as an officer with inferior training. The presence of British cadets at Indian Sandhurst might remedy this defect. He agreed that in case the British Sandhurst refused to admit Indian cadets in larger numbers than it did to-day, he would not oppose the establishment of Indian Sandhurst, provided there was a sort of post-commission course of training in England. He told Mr. Ramchandra Rao that he intended to leave the army in the near future, because there were more attractions on the civil side as far as pay was concerned. Moreover, recruitment of all Burmese had been stopped since last year and there was no chance for him (witness) to command a Burmese regiment. Burmese were not keen to command an Indian regiment and so long this bar against recruitment of Burmese remained there was very little chance of their coming forward for the army. He (witness) assured the Committee that if recruitment was resumed there would be a regiment of Burmese in no time. Sir Abdul Qayum was informed that an average Indian educated boy found it harder to pull on with British Sandhurst. English public school life made this easier and it was, therefore, to be preferred.

SIR P. PATTANI.

DELHI, Feb. 5.

Sir Prabhashankar Pattani, representing the Bhavnagar Darbar, gave evidence before the Skeen Committee to-day.

Sir Prabhashankar urged the establishment of an Indian Sandhurst for which he said there was plenty of material in the Indian States besides British India. At present India was the weakest link in the British Empire and if she was to be an equal and component part of it, she must be in a position to defend herself, for in the event of any conflagration India could not expect military assistance from a distance of 6,000 miles at a time when there were submarine dangers. The Indian States were as much interested in the question of the defence of India as British India and they would not, he hoped, begrudge contributing towards the upkeep and maintenance of an Indian Sandhurst. British recruitment to the army must be gradually reduced so that after about thirty years there would be no Britishers. If a Dominion Commission could not carry the same command as a King's Commission, Indians must receive the latter. The experiment of establishing an Indian Sandhurst would be a serious one and it would be therefore advisable to proceed with it somewhat carefully and cautiously in the interests of an efficient army.

BURMESE ENTHUSIASM DAMPED

DELHI, Feb. 5.

Before the Skeen Committee to-day Maung Kin (10/20th Burman Rifles) was the third witness. He told Sir Abdul

(Continued in Col. 4.)

THE PRESIDENCY'S HEALTH

INCREASE IN DEATH RATE.

BOMBAY'S HIGH IN FANT MORTALITY.

The health history of the Presidency from 1918, the year of pandemic influenza, judged by the total mortality figures, is one of steady progress up to 1922, the year of record low death-rate (28.6) and thereafter of gradual return to the low standard that normally obtained. Thus the death-rate figure for 1923, 25.89, and for the year under report, 27.63, indicate the return to the 1911-15 mean of 27.56.

"If we look closely into the records of the year now under report," says the Director of Public Health in his annual report for 1924, "we find that the set-back is mainly due to two recurrent death factors, viz., an unusually severe small-pox epidemic—an all-India feature of the year—and the re-appearance, after a seven-year interval, of fulminant malaria in Sind. Neither is indicative of a reduction from the none too high standard of general health that has been reached in 1922." The further increase in births for the year suggests in itself improvement in conditions but it brought along with it more than the usual increase in infant deaths. Small-pox and Measles epidemics (continued from preceding year) are accountable for this added excess. Sixty-five per cent. of the increase in mortality over last year's total is in deaths of infants. The year proved unhealthy also for the other extreme of life—age 60 and over—in contrast with the age periods 5—60 which actually show a lower rate of death than in the year preceding.

The increase appears in nearly all of the general headings. Cholera deaths are less than the previous year but the outstanding favourable feature of 1924 is the great reduction in severity and mortality of Plague.

The number of registered births was 682,321, a slight increase over the figures for the previous year. The birth-rate for the Presidency proper, excluding Bombay City and Sind, was 29.91 and for Sind 22.65. For rural areas the birth-rate was 41.59 and for urban areas 29.77.

The births recorded in Bombay City were 21,457, equivalent to a birth-rate of 18.63. Of the registered births 354,631 were males and 327,690 were females equal to a ratio of 18.50 and 17.10 per thousand of population. The number of deaths registered was 529,576 against 496,244 in 1923. The recorded death-rate for the whole Presidency worked out to 27.63, the death-rate for rural and urban areas in the Presidency as a whole being 28.73 and 21.09 respectively. The highest death-rates were returned by East Khandesh (38.53), Sholapur (35.38), Dharwar (33.17) and Hijapur (32.28) and the lowest be Bombay Suburban (17.77) and Panch Mahals (20.97). There were 130,439 deaths among infants under twelve months, a ratio of 191.17 per 1,000 registered births against 159.76 in 1923.

423 DEATHS PER 1,000 BIRTHS.

In Bombay City the registered deaths amounted to 38,417 as against 37,614 in 1923. The number of infantile deaths was 9,080 or a ratio of 423.17 per 1,000 registered births as against a rate of 413.91 in 1923. The Executive Health Officer, Bombay Municipality, writes:—

"In Bombay City the principal causes of the insanitary conditions which maintain the death-rate at a high level even in non-epidemic periods are the insufficiency of the water supply, the insufficiency of the sewers, the continuance of the basket privy system of conservancy, the density of houses and persons per acre and overcrowding of persons in rooms and tenements."

Some figures from the Annual Sanitary Report for 1924 are given below.—

Among the civil European population of 19,247, 200 births and 274 deaths were recorded as against 318 and 232 respectively in 1923. The calculated birth-rate per mille for 1924 was 15.07 and the death-rate 14.24.

Anglo-Indians numbered 10,221, and 208 births and 242 deaths were registered against 222 and 218 respectively in 1923. The birth and death ratios per mille were 30.13 and 23.63 respectively in 1924.

Among the civil population of 19,165,614—682,321 births were registered—a slight increase (1411) over the figures for the previous year but an increment of 27,340 on the decennial mean figure (654,981). The birth-rate for the year for the Presidency as a whole was 35.60 against 35.58 in 1923. The rates recorded in other parts of India are:

Bengal	29.45
Madras	34.89
Bihar and Orissa	35.7
United Provinces	34.72
Punjab	40.05
Central Provinces	44.18

For every 100 females 108.22 males were born. Still-births numbered 11,141 against 11,221 in 1923.

529,576 deaths were registered against 496,244 in 1923 and 691,012 the decennial mean. 108.37 males died for every 100 females. The death-rate was 27.63 per mille against 25.89 in 1923, while the decennial mean was 35.44. For other parts of India the death-rates recorded are as follows:—

Madras	24.53
Bengal	25.86
Bihar and Orissa	29.1
Punjab	43.43
United Provinces	28.29
Central Provinces	32.59

The birth-rate exceeded the death-rate by 7.97 per mille. The infant mortality rate for the Presidency was 191 per 1,000 registered births as against 160 in 1923. The male and female rates were 199 and 183 respectively, as compared with 167 and 152 in the previous year.

In Bombay City the birth and death rates were 18.63 and 33.41 and the infant mortality rate being 423.17 per thousand registered births compared with 413.91 in 1923.

The male and female death-rate among Hindus were 29.87 and 29.88 per mille, among Mahomedans 26.93 and 21.94, among Parsis 19.68 and 19.75, among Christians 19.06 and 19.70 and among Jains 16.07 and 13.23 respectively.

Deaths among all Indians totalled 520,576, cholera being responsible for 8,236, small-pox for 11,152, plague for 9,214, fevers for 214,563, dysentery and diarrhoea for 28,926 and respiratory diseases for 21,103.

EPIDEMIC DISEASES.

The number of deaths from cholera was 8,236 against 9,221 in 1923 and 13,294 the decennial mean.

During the year the total number of deaths from plague recorded for the Presidency was 9,214, equal to a death-rate of .48 as contrasted with 33,741 with death-rate of 1.76 in 1923. 402 deaths were reported in Bombay City during the year. Aden was quite free from plague.

For a number of years now heavy incidence of plague has been confined to some 5 or 6 districts in the Deccan and for the year under report four of these contributed some 64 per cent. of the mortality. These are East Khandesh 2,115, Satara 2,087, Belgaum 975 and Dharwar 751. Ratnagiri district was responsible for 607 plague deaths and Karachi City for 119; otherwise the Konkan and Sind were almost free from the disease. Gujarat was entirely free as was Baroda State.

The small-pox epidemic of 1924, foreshadowed in the previous year, has proved the most severe since 1905. The total of deaths was 11,152, equal to a death-rate per mille of 0.58 compared with 2,811 and 0,15 in 923 and 3,104 and 0.16 the mean of the previous five years.

Small-pox may be said to be epidemic in the Presidency of Bombay. On the death figures Bombay City stands highest in this respect at 0.48 per mille of population. It will be noted that 1900, 1905, 1909, 1913, 1918 and 1924 were the years of epidemic intensity, that is, at intervals of about 5 years.

Influenza in a very mild form prevailed in the Presidency. The disease is steadily declining. 578 deaths were recorded against 991 in the preceding year.

MALARIA.

49,821 deaths were recorded in the whole Presidency against 34,957 in 1923, equal to a death-rate of 2.60 against 1.82.

The allocation of this increase was mainly to Sind which province suffered one of its fulminant or epidemic outbreaks that have appeared there at intervals of five to seven years, e.g. 1905-1912-1917. High river, canal breaches and consequent extensive flooding and unusual precipitation of rainfall, preceded the epidemic as was the case in previous epidemic years. A notable feature was that while sickness was as general and as disturbing to economic life as in past epidemics, the mortality figures were comparatively little affected. This is in great part attributable to the generous distribution of quinine arrangements for which were begun as soon as the indications noted above were in evidence.

VOLCANO OF RACE-HATRED

(Continued from previous page.)

Cape Province and segregating them in separate areas. Fiery speeches were made and the vain argument of trusteeship was exposed in its nakedness and the white claim of guardianship was refuted on the ground that they are not treated as children but on the other hand are persecuted and prosecuted in the land of their own birth. Mr. Kadalie, the secretary, was very outspoken and in an eloquent speech declared:—

> This is no native problem, but a European problem of weakness greed and robbery..... This is a white problem, robbing the aboriginal races of South Africa of their inheritance.

He recalled the historical events that led to the loss of the American Colonies, and said if the attitude of the ruling race did not change, history would repeat itself. There should be no taxation without representation. The chairman said that the fervent wish of his heart was that the New Year might herald the liberation of their race from the thraldom of European domination. The demand for equality of rights were made and the segregation was stigmatised as un-Christian and inhuman. Vigorous propaganda is being carried on as the result of the Congress, by its leaders who preach the gospel of the freedom and attack virluently on the Bible. Professor Thele, the frank editor of a fine nationalist native weekly, in a speech at Johannesburg in attacking the policy of the white religion spoke at length on the policy of the Englishman who exploit the natives, and said:—

> The time has come when we Africans must have the pictures of a black Jesus, black Mary and black angels.

Professor Thele believes that in fifty years time the Natives will hold the power of their own country in their own hands and will outnumber the white by a ratio of 1 to 4.

Mr. Andrews' Tour

Meanwhile both the Government of India Deputation and the Rev. C. F. Andrews are at Capetown. Mr. Andrews has been received everywhere with kindness by the Indian community. During his tour of Transvaal and the Cape he has been honoured with reception gatherings. Being peace-loving by temperament, he shuns as far as possible the meetings, but his work lies in placing facts before the public and to his credit it mus the said that we are quite in a better and hopeful position, in spite of the virulent agitation in the country, than before. Every day we see in the press somebody come forward to defend our cause, the like thing being unknown after the departure of Mahatma Gandhi from this country. It is not possible to imagine what will be his move if the bill passes through the Assembly but as far as I can ascertain I believe that he will not lose hope and go to England to fight our battles there.

Gratitude to India

The Indians in South Africa are under a deep debt of gratitude to India for carrying on an unparalleled agitation in the struggle for self-respect and using pressure on the Government of India to adopt an attitude which may force the Union Government to yield to the demand of India for a round table conference to settle the question once for all. Thanks are due to Bengal, though there are no Bengalese here, for taking interest in our cause and the Calcutta Corporation for taking the drastic step to debar the South African from employment and boycott South African goods. Only steps like these will open the eyes of the Union Government whose race arrogance has increased beyond limit.

THE DAILY HORROR

HENRY SPAHLINGER THE VIVISECTOR WHO "WILL NOT PLUCK A FLOWER"

Two months ago the Bombay Corporation referred to the medical relief committee for consideration and report Mr. Hirjibehedins resolution re: the introduction of Spahlinger vaccine in tuberculosis dispensaries under Municipal control.

The Medical Relief Committee will in the course of this month submit its report to the Corporation. In view of this the following, which appeared in the "Abolitionist" for December will be of interest:—

The Spahlinger stunt is reaching a pitch of hysteria which alone is sufficient to discredit it. Professional journalists are obviously engaged for propaganda, their task being to cast a glamour of romance over the personality of this pushing Swiss bacteriologist. The object is to obtain funds in order to purchase Spahlinger's house (which is fitted up as a bacteriological laboratory) and to lease it to him at a nominal sum. If his claim to be able to cure consumption is well substantiated, this ought to be known above all in Switzerland, where the laboratory is situated, and the Swiss Government is clearly the one that should be appealed to whom he needs assistance. Yet foolish people in England and Wales are clamouring for the 'British' Government to save this "Heaven-sent genius," as he was enthusiastically described at a meeting in the Rhondda Valley which was reported in the "South Wales Daily News" of November 5.

Dr. Saleeby is one of those engaged in booming Spahlinger. So is Mr. David Masters, who has just written a book full of fallacies called "The Conquest of Disease." Both of these writers allege, as others have done before them, that Spahlinger is an opponent of vivisection. Apparently the case is so desperate that even the anti-vivisectionists must be placated, on the chance that some of them may care to endow this wonderful young man who has to look to another country than his own for support, but who, it is alleged, sends back cheques for £4,000 presented to him by grateful patients.

The audacity of the presentation of Spahlinger as an anti-vivisectionist almost takes away one's breath! Here are two paragraphs culled from an article by Mr. Masters in the "World of To-day" for November. We will place them side by side:—

"As for Spahlinger, he is all kindness. He has such a horror of hurting any living thing that he will not even pluck a flower. It was the cruelty of vivisection which drove him, after studying for three years, to renounce the idea of becoming a doctor and led him to become a barrister. But research work attracted him so irresistibly that he sacrificed his position at the bar and began his self-imposed task in his now famous laboratory."

"Spahlinger. . . . claims to have succeeded in separating 19 different toxins which play their part in tuberculosis. . . . Spahlinger claims definitely to have proved it by injecting them singly into guinea-pigs. The poisons have thereupon reproduced their symptoms in the animals, the toxin responsible for caseation in the lung in man reproducing caseation in the guinea-pig; that which causes wasting in man bringing about wasting in the guinea-pig and so on. . . . The pus from this boil (i.e., one artificially raised in a cow) killed seven guinea-pigs of acute tuberculosis in seven weeks."

So we have a picture of the tender-hearted scientist who cannot bear to separate a flower stalk from its root, but does not mind inducing all the symptoms of disease in animals, or killing guinea-pigs by a process lasting "seven weeks"! The touch about the flowers must surely convince everybody that Spahlinger's admirers are, in vulgar parlance, "piling it on a bit too thick."

THE SPAHLINGER TREATMENT.

Spahlinger's inoculation will go the way of all the inoculists. Only in a decadent age of medicine could it be seriously supposed that the way to fight a human disease is to inoculate 99 horses (prof rable 'bleak' horses,' perhaps on the same principle which led to the witches' choice of black cats) with different poisons and draw off their blood, mix it, and thus produce material to inject into people. The artificiality of the whole scheme is its own condemnation. But its acceptance would provide plenty of occupation for bacteriologists and plenty of funds for the manufacturers. And their ambitions in this direction would seem to be unlimited for in Mr. Masters' article appears the suggestion that "all the calves in the United Kingdom" should receive preventive treatment to say nothing of human beings!

The following is the testimony of Dr. J. W. Linnell, as a result of his experiences at St. George's Hospital ("Lancet," October 10th, 1925).—

"The Spahlinger treatment was tried on specially selected cases. In no pulmonary case did positive sputum become negative; there was no convincing evidence of improvement of lupus after three months' treatment. Surgical cases were equally disappointing. The healing of the ulcer occurred, but the intact nodules were unaffected. This would be noteworthy were it not equally well attained by the injection of either mixed infection vaccines or peptones."

This very experienced physician gave an equally bad report of other vaccines, "all of which he had investigated," and added that "he agreed with an eminent bacteriologist who had recently stated that nothing further could be expected from vaccine therapy."

MUSSOLINI CLEARS THE AIR.

THREAT TO GERMANY.

LONDON, Febry 7.

Rome.—Sgr Mussolini in a speech in the Chamber made with the object of "clearing the air" ironically commented upon the recent Bavarian allegations of his "tyranny" in Trentino and declared that notwithstanding the Fascists' policy of moderation towards Germany there had been launched in Germany after the Locarno Agreements an unscrupulous campaign against Italy in which ridiculous flattery was mingled with abominable slanders. He said lies had been spread regarding Italian administration leading to the talk of boycotting Italian goods and stopping tourist traffic to Italy. "If boycott is established we will reply with doubly effective boycott, while to any reprisals we will reply with reprisals thrice as severe."—Reuter.

ITALY'S MODERATION.

Rome.—Sgr. Mussolini's speech was punctuated by constant and enthusiastic applause. He emphasised the the moderation of Italy's policy in Upper Trentino with what pan-Germans would have done in Italian Trentino in the event of a German victory, that is to say, they would have waged a fierce campaign against Italian irredentism, encouraging an influx of Germans and the expulsion of irredentists, until the region had become entirely Austrian. Sgr. Mussolini declared that Germans did not know the Italians sufficiently but they would learn that Italians would not yield an inch in the Upper Adige. He said Italy would apply there rigorously, methodically and tenaciously, all Italian laws already passed or to be passed in future and make the region Italian. "To the German nation we say Fascist people wish to be your sincere friend who looks you straight in the eyes,—friend with clean hands who stands outside that 'Kultur' which we don't wish for." At the end of the speech all Deputies stood and cheered lustily and gave a prolonged ovation to Sgr. Mussolini.—Reuter.

The total approximate gross earnings of State railways from 1st April 1925 to 23rd January 1926, amounted to Rs. 78.72 crores or 67 lakhs less than the figure for the corresponding period of last year.

GALLANT RESCUE OF BRITISH CREW.

PRESENTATIONS TO AMERICAN CAPTAIN AND CREW.

LONDON, Feb. 6.

Presentations to the Captain and crew of the "President Roosevelt" which recently rescued the crew of the British freight steamer "Antinoe" in the mid-Atlantic were made ceremoniously aboard the "President Roosevelt" at Southampton by Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister representing the King.

Sir Philip journeyed from Waterloo by a special train accompanied by a distinguished party including the representative of the American Ambassador. In a speech Sir P. Cunliffe-Lister expressed the King's regret that shortness of the ship's stay did not permit his seeing the Captain in London and thanking him and his crew for the services which had, perhaps, done more than anyone realised to cement Anglo-American friendship.

The American Ambassador's representative said it was impossible to put in words what the Americans thought in relation to the "Antinoe" and the "President Roosevelt."

Captain Tose handed Captain Fried a cheque for £52? contributed by the Listeners-in who heard Captain Tose broadcast his experiences. Capt. Tose wished that the money should be distributed to the relatives of members of the "Roosevelt's" crew who were drowned. Sir P. Cunliffe-Lister presented an inscribed gold cigar box to Capt. Fried and an inscribed gold watch to the Chief Officer. The crowd on the quay cheered when the "President Roosevelt," later, sailed.—Reuter's Special.

CHINESE STRIKE IN HONGKONG.

PANJABIS PARADING KOWLOON

LONDON, Feb. 6.

Hongkong.—Naval Contingents and volunteers are patrolling the streets in connection with the strike of the Chinese coolies and seamen fomented from Canton. Panjabis are parading Kowloon.—Reuter.

ALL-INDIA CONGRESS COMMITTEE MEETING.

DELHI, Feb. 6.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, president of the Indian National Congress, has fixed the 5th or March for the meeting of the Working Committee of the Congress in Delhi and the 6th and 7th March for the meeting of the All-India Congress Committee. The agenda is to consider the steps to be taken under the Cawnpore Congress resolution, and to settle the programme of work in pursuance thereof.

The general Council of the Swaraj Party will also meet on the 7th instant.—A. P.

FULL-TIME RECTOR.

PROPOSAL REJECTED BY SENATE.

An adjourned meeting of the Senate in Committee of the University of Bombay was held on Saturday at 3 p.m. Sir C. H. Setalwad, Vice-Chancellor presiding.

Consideration was given to the recommendation of the University Reform Committee in regard to the Faculties that:—

There shall be Faculties of Arts (including Commerce) Pure Science, Technology (including Agriculture and Engineering) Law, Medicine, and Fine Arts.

Principal M. L. Tannan suggested to include Faculty of Commerce also under the head of Faculties.

Rev. J. Mackenzie speaking on Faculties in general advised the Senate not to approve so many faculties at once. They should wait and then adopt any faculty on any subject that they thought important and suitable.

Maulvi Rafiuddin Ahmed proposed to include Faculty of Oriental Learning in the Faculties which Mr. A. M. Khan seconded. Many members opposed the proposition stating it was not necessary.

The motion on being put to the vote was lost by 25 votes against 26.

The Vice-Chancellor remarked that it was a committee meeting and they could report that they were divided by a narrow majority although the Senate had approved of this question before.

The original proposition as recommended by the University Reform Committee was then agreed to.

FULL-TIME RECTOR.

The second item of interest was in regard to the appointment of a full-time Rector on a salary of Rs. 2,000 per month with a rent-free house in the immediate vicinity of the University. The University Reform Committee had recommended the appointment for a term of five years with reappointment, if found eligible. He was to be ex-officio member of the Senate, in absence of the Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor to preside at Convocations and Senate meetings to be also ex-officio member and Chairman of the Syndicate and Academic Council, and entitled to be present at and speak at any meeting of any authority or other body of the University but not to vote thereat unless he was a member of the authority or body concerned.

Prof. N. M. Shah opposed the appointment of the Rector on the ground of financial stringency to which Dr. K. G. Naik agreed. Dr. Naik said that the appointment of the Rector would require a capital expenditure of Rs. 10 lacs which the University could usefully spend for some important branch of learning.

Moulvi Rafiuddin said a salaried officer was not necessary; all that was wanted was more activity on the part of the Syndicate. A high salary, he said, was not a criterion of a worthy man as they all knew that the Director of Development was getting Rs. 6,000 p.m. (laughter) while they had to pay Rs. 3,000 to the Rector. He thought however, that as a Commissioner had become indispensable for the Municipal Corporation so a Rector would be indispensable for the University later on. If the Syndicate were to adopt more activity in their work and take more interest in the University's affairs, he thought the necessity of the appointment of the Rector would not arise.

"UNCONSTITUTIONAL."

Sir L. A. Shah opposed the recommendation on constitutional grounds stating that the position given to the Rector under the scheme was unconstitutional, unsound and unsafe. The Rector was given powers practically to run the whole show of the University which he characterised as unconstitutional.

Rev. J. Mackenzie said the business of the University was growing rapidly and therefore, it was necessary for them to have a responsible officer who could give his whole time to shape and guide the policy of the University.

Dr. E.A. Parker said the University was a business centre and therefore they required a business head to safeguard its interests.

Prof. T. K. Sahani said the Rector would be a handicap and serve like a fifth wheel of the coach of their administration. He, therefore, opposed the motion.

MOTION LOST.

The motion was then put to the vote whether the Senate required a full-time salaried officer for functions to be determined later on, and it was declared lost, 24 voting for and 26 against it.

Some gentlemen expressed a desire to reconsider the question by a Sub-Committee of four gentlemen and the motion was put to the vote and negatived by a large majority.

The Vice-Chancellor remarked that in their report they would state the opinion of the minority that they were in favour of a full-time salaried officer.

The Senate then adjourned till Monday at 5-45 p.m.

COUNCIL OF STATE AGENDA.

DELHI, Febry. 6.

As a result of the ballot held to-day for non-official business in the Council of State on the 22nd February Mr. Sethna drew a resolution urging that immediate steps should be taken to give effect to the unanimous recommendations of the Territorial and Auxiliary Force Committee.

Doctor U. Ramarao drew Bill to regulate medical education in India (more or less on the lines of Dr. Lohokare's Bill introduced in the Assembly.)

From the revised list of business in the Council of State for Wednesday next it appears that Mr. Crerar will not move on that day the official resolution (rejected by the Assembly) for enhanced salaries to two members of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council.—A. P.

IS COALITION POSSIBE?

MRS. BESANT SAYS "YES"

"UNITED DEMAND CANNOT BE DENIED."

"Is coalition of Parties possible?" was the question Mrs. Besant asked of herself at Sunday's largely crowded meeting at the Marwadi Vidyalaya. Mr. M. R. Jayakar presiding, Mrs. Besant's answer was that coalition was quite possible, if people would sink all their differences, as she said on the basis of responsive co-operation in the beginning, with her own Bill as the end. She and the late Lokamanya were the only two persons who had accepted the reforms when others had said that they were "disappointing, inadequate and unacceptable," she told the audience. No Government could refuse the united demand of a nation, if they would but unite on her own Bill! Mrs. Besant thus threw all her weight on the side of responsive co-operation. She also spoke of a paper she had purchased that day containing pages full of racing matter, sports, boxing and nothing about winning freedom, and yet that was the paper she had most expected to work for liberty.

"CONFLICTS OF OPINION VALUABLE."

Mrs. Besant said coalition between all the political parties in India was one of the most important things and was of an exciting nature to some. They had to consider whether coalition was possible, and if possible whether it was desirable, for even if desirable it might sometimes not be possible. She asked them to give the matter their deep consideration as the decision of Indians at present was supremely important. Parties were only neutral, as differences of views there would always be. In ordinary times it might be undesirable to have only one party, as conflicts of opinion were likely to be of greater value to the people. The people might be divided into two classes—the one who desired to keep things as they were, or to make a change with extreme caution; the other who wanted to attack the abuses of society at once with dynamic energy. It was better to distinguish between the methods advocated and the ends which those methods were designed to attack, she said. At the present time one of the ends of supreme importance, was the winning of liberty, which ought to be the common basis on which all parties might unite, sinking their differences until that great end was obtained, having every argument as to the details and the applications of principles until the principle was triumphant and the time came for their detailed application to the affairs of the nation. One of the things which stood out as of supreme importance to every nation and to all high-minded people was the right of the nation to govern itself and the liberty which every citizen should enjoy in his own country. They had a supreme end there and everything should be regarded as subordinate for the gain of which the surest as well as the most rapid methods should be used to reach their goal. Mr. Tilak said he would accept the reforms as four annas and work for the remaining twelve annas, and she and Mr. Tilak both accepted them and did not reject like those people who called it "inadequate, disappointing and unacceptable." The working of the reforms, she told the audience, had done a great deal of good, and in Madras there would not be a single child, in a few years, who would be without the benefits of education. But none of those things could make up for the absence of liberty for the nation and their dependence for even the passing of such partial measures on a foreign nation.—except the definite determination of the people for taking up and working the reforms until India had Home Rule and India was free within her borders as she had the right to be free from her foreign yoke.

THE ONE AIM OF ALL INDIANS.

Mrs. Besant spoke of her own Bill and explained it again. She did not think, she said, that all Indians had the one aim, at their hearts, of winning liberty from their rulers; otherwise they would have formulated their demands and presented them to Parliament, and such a united demand could not be denied. She then referred to the internment of those soldiers of liberty who had dared to talk of liberty in the first Home Rule agitation, and talked of the great difficulties of framing a Bill formulating their demands. She asked them to accept responsive co-operation as Mr. Tilak had, which meant—carrying out as far as the unsatisfactory reforms allowed them to do, and work in carrying out those measures which were beneficial to the country. But all that should be subordinated to the demand for liberty, as embodied in an instrument. She asked them to press this demand of responsive co-operation on their members rather than do nothing, or occasional obstruction which in practice came to nothing. She asked them to work responsive co-operation not indefinitely, but only as the means for winning Swaraj. (Laughter).

Coalition was eminently desirable between all parties and men, and she asked them to drop their petty quarrels and unite in the cause of freedom. After referring to India's past glories, she asked them to try to restore them and asked them again to unite together by giving up all their quarrels.

Mr. Jayakar said Mrs. Besant had made the most powerful appeal for unity and he assured her that whatever she said commanded the respect of all. The speech was not meant for that audience only, and he hoped that through the Press it would be reverberated throughout the length and breadth of the land and reach the right quarter. Mr. Jayakar then referred to the British Official in Bombay who had told him of Government's desire to keep the different communities apart. He hoped all the political parties in India would before long be united, and work for freedom. Speaking for himself, he said, he would be quite satisfied if he got all the Bill contained, although a friend who had newly arrived from England had told him that Lord Birkenhead had told him he had got eight great constitutional lawyers to tear to pieces all the constitution-mongering of Indians.

SHIRALLA MURDER APPEAL

MR. AZAD GRANTED LEAVE TO APPEAR

JUDICIAL COMMISSIONERS' ORDER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
NAGPUR, Feb. 5.

Considerable interest was aroused this morning in the Judicial Commissioners' Court presided over by Messrs. Halifax and Kotwal by the appearance of Mr. Azad of the Bombay Bar who moved the Court to grant him permission to appear in what is known as Shiralla Murder appeal.

It will be recalled that this case had caused quite a sensation in Berar as a member of the distinguished family of Deshmukhs was done to death by the Mohammadans at Shiralla. In the Bar-room the view was openly expressed that any member of the Bombay Bar ought not to be allowed to appear before Judicial Commissioners as they constituted the High Court for the province. An incident was called to mind when a member of the English Bar enrolled here and who practised at Wardha was refused permission to appear on the Appellate Side by the High Court of Bombay two years ago though he had conducted the proceedings in the Lower Court.

Mr. Azad in applying for permission set out the grounds that he was in charge of this case when it was under investigation, that he appeared in the Magistrate's Court before it was committed and he represented the defence in the Sessions when Mr. Barr, Special Sessions Judge, heard it. Counsel also mentioned the fact that out of 20 persons tried for murder only 11 were convicted on the minor charge of culpable homicide. It is not only the convicted persons who had appealed, but the Government had appealed against the acquittal of 9 accused and that Government prayed that all the 20 accused should be convicted of murder.

PERMISSION GRANTED.

After some discussion about the construction of Section 4 of the Legal Practitioners' Act Mr. Halifax remarked that they would like to consider the matter further and asked Mr. Azad to wait in the Bar-room. He was sent for after some time. Mr. Halifax then read the following order:—

"Mr. Azad of the Bombay Bar appears and applies for permission under Section 4 of the Legal Practitioners' Act to appear in this case along with Mr. Yusuf Sharif and other members of the Bar of this Court for all the accused persons. A recent decision of the Bombay High Court refusing leave to appear before it to a Barrister on the rolls of this Court puts the decree of exceptionalness required to justify the grant of such permission rather higher than it has always been held to be in this Court, where permission has till lately been granted as a matter of course. We are bound to require the same strength of reasons from an Advocate of the Bombay High Court as that Court requires from an Advocate of the Central Provinces, but we consider that the circumstances of this case are sufficiently exceptional to justify the grant of permission to Mr. Azad."

On conclusion Mr. Halifax remarked that so far they had always in the cases of Allahabad and Calcutta High Courts permitted their advocates to appear almost as a matter of course, but as far as Bombay was concerned the position was different. They acted on the principle of reciprocity.

Mr. Kotwal remarked it was more a question of policy than anything else. Mr. Azad mentioned that the Bombay High Court has nearly changed its attitude. Apart from the instance of Mr. Sen Gupta appearing in the Bawla Murder Case, the other day Mr. Chowdhery of the Lahore Bar was permitted to appear in the Sessions of the High Court. Counsel also said that the public of Bombay was entitled to the services of legal talent from any part of the country.

The granting of permission to Mr. Azad has given great relief to those who are instructing him and the appeal comes on for hearing on the 8th instant.

AMENDMENT OF BOMBAY POLICE ACT

The Bomay Government Gazette publishes the text of Bill No. 5 of 1926—a Bill further to amend the City of Bombay Police Act, 1902. In the Statement of Objects and Reasons, it is observed:—"There is no provision in the City of Bombay Police Act, 1902, enabling police officers to destroy animals which are diseased or so severely injured that it would be a cruelty to let them linger on.

The power given by Section 10 of the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act. 1890 (XI of 1890), extends only to the destruction of animals in respect of which an offence under that Act has been committed. It does not cover other cases such as those of animals injured in street accidents.

Clause 2 of the Bill which follows the provisions of section 2 (3) of the Bengal Cruelty to Animals Act, 1920. (Ben. I of 1920), gives the necessary power."

REDEMPTION OF SLAVES IN HUKAWNG VALLEY.

RANGOON, Feb. 6.

The redemption of slaves in the Hukawng Valley is proceeding peacefully. The released persons are settling in the village in which they have been hitherto living. A few have left the valley. The health of the expedition is reported to be quite satisfactory.—A. P.

INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX
Statutory Statement of Account prepared
of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN
L. THOSAR,
Public Accountant.
Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
No. 22897.

BOMBAY THEOSOPHICAL COLONY AT JUHU.

"Bombay Chronicle" Photo.
Dr. Besant laying the foundation-stone of the Co-Masonic Temple, the first building in Vasantpuram.

"Bombay Chronicle" Photo.
Extreme Right: Mr. J. Krishnamurthi, who according to Dr. Besant will, very probably, be the vehicle through which the World-Teacher will speak.

INDIAN MUNICIPALITIES.

PROF. SHAH'S BOOK.

The "Statesman" reviewing the book on "Constitution, Functions and Finance of Indian Municipalities", by Prof. K. T. Shah and Miss G. J. Bahadurji (Indian Newspaper Company, Bombay; P. K. King, London, Rs. 10), says:—Professor Shah's writings on economic topics are well-known, and he has previously collaborated with Miss Bahadurji in their "Governance of India." Now they give us an unexpectedly large volume on Indian Municipalities, and the first thought of the Bengal man who has read various reports on the municipalities of his own province—and others—will be, "are they worth it?" If he grapples with the book he will find not a cursory superficial account of what passes for municipal government in small rural towns, and much more than an account of the administration of the larger and more advanced towns of India; he will find a brave attempt to work out a science of municipal government applicable to Indian conditions. All we need say is that if it could be made operative Indian towns would not be the towns we know to-day. The authors take comprehensive views, and are optimistic in their idealism. For a proper development of municipal sentiments in their opinion, "there must be such an all-round extension and expansion of municipal functions as would affect, improve and brighten every fact of civic life, and satisfy every aspect of the citizen needs." The traditional quartette of public functions—health, safety, convenience and instruction—must be expanded. The every day work of the Indian municipality is made "lifeless and insipid" by the exclusion of all powers of Watch and Ward, and of all obligation to Public Charity. Also the municipality must accept a larger responsibility for Public Health, even to the point of introducing compulsory social insurance, and of socialising the medical profession. Among other requisites they suggest the adoption of voting by proportionate representation for municipal elections pending the general adoption of adult suffrage, and urge that the municipal council should be made a predominantly legislating body for the city. "Courses may be introduced in schools and colleges, and even degrees and diplomas instituted in local Universities to educate the future citizens into understanding the working of the municipal system as well as the needs of the city." That is the trouble with reformers. They want everything taught in school and college, leaving nothing for a man to learn in his mature years. There are many suggestions that invite criticism; there are many that are shrewd and incisive. There is force in the plea that municipalities should not finance education out of any special education rate or tax, which would make it a burden in the eyes of the ordinary citizen, but out of the general municipal fund. Comprehensive as the book is—it contains thirty-seven chapters covering over five hundred pages—it is by no means a maze. It is well paragraphed and indexed, and the reader easily finds his way. He will have to search hard for topics that have been forgotten. There is a wealth of information, and the constant comparison with conditions elsewhere reminds us both of the difficulties that local government in India has to face and also of its backwardness. One handicap is that there is a greater glamour about national politics than about municipal government, but we are properly reminded that local government is more than an administrative convenience—it is an attempt to satisfy an inherent desire.

A message from Cochin, dated Febry. 6th states:—The S.S. "City of Agra" under Captain Thomas E. Price, which ran aground on Wednesday night still remains stranded. She has been loading at Cocanada, Madras and Alleppy and lifted a fairly large consignment of pepper, coir, yarn, lime and castor seeds. She is bound for New York and was to have lifted cargo from Cochin as well. The cargo has been unloaded and the vessel has listed slightly to starboard side.

Three planes of the Royal Air Force, Quetta, arrived at St. Thomas Mount, Madras, at midday on Saturday from Bangalore. The flight took a little under two and a half hours.

CORRUPT PRACTICES BILL.

NON-OFFICIAL DRIVEN TO WHOLESALE OPPOSITION.

DELHI, Febry 6.

The Select Committee on Corrupt Practices Bill held discussion to-day and meeting was adjourned, it is stated, in view of the position which some of the non-official members adopted in regard to both the principle and scope of the Bill. It appears that at the outset Mr. A. Rangaswami Iyengar contended that the only principle to which they were committed was that corruption should be made a punishable offence but that as regards procedure and agency the committee was free to suggest any method. In this connection he drew attention to the proposals of the Madras Legislative Council for constituting a committee to safeguard the privileges of the House and suggested that a similar committee could act as a forum for the purpose.

Sir Alexander Muddiman on the other hand pointed out that the object of Government was to give effect to the recommendations of the Reforms Enquiry Committee that corruption should be made an offence under a Penal Code and, therefore, the suggestion of Mr. Rangaswamy Iyengar that the legislature should have jurisdiction over the offence by a committee was out of order.

Sir Darcy Lindsay who occupied the Chair ruled the non-official proposal out of order. Thereupon Pandit Motilal Nehru is reported to have intimated that those who accepted the principle of the bill but were opposed to the substantive provisions thereof had no alternative but to oppose the whole Bill.

The Home Member said that if that was the attitude of non-officials then Government would have to reconsider their position with regard to the measure.—A. P.

AMENITIES OF CHAWL LIFE.

ALLEGED ASSAULT BY NEIGHBOURS

In the Court of the 6th Presidency Magistrate a complaint of insult, assault and criminal intimidation preferred by Pandurang Ganpat Sashital and Dattanand Ganpat Sashital against Baburao M. Balgi, Hari Senoy, Pandurang, Naik and Damodar Naik, was heard on the 5th instant.

The complainants, who are brothers and who reside in Javji's buildings at Chikalwadi, stated that for some time past all the accused, who reside on the same floor, and some of their friends had been molesting and annoying the complaints in various ways as they wanted the latter to vacate the rooms occupied by them with a view to make room for the relations of the accused. On Sunday 3rd January at about 3 p.m. the first complainant was going along the passage when accused No. 1 who was in his room with others called the complainant and asked him to come in. Complainant No. 1 declined to go in when accused No. 1 alone came out of the room rushed upon him and gave him a slap on the left side of his face and then abused him by his mother and sister. Immediately accused Nos. 2, 3, and 4 came up and all the accused, it was further alleged, assaulted complainant No. 1 with fists and blows. On hearing the cries of his brother complainant No. 2 went to his recue. On seeing complainant No. 2 going to the help of complainant No. 1, accused No. 1 rushed upon complainant No. 2, abused him and then gave him a slap. Accused No. 4 then came up from behind and began to hit him on his back. Accused No. 1 further threatened to do bodily harm to both the complainants if they did no vacate the rooms.

The complainants were rescued by neighbours from further injury.

Complainant No. 2 had to go to the J. J. Hospital for treatment of his injuries.

On the accused undertaking not to molest the complainants any further, the case was compounded and the accused were acquitted.

SCHOOL BOARDS' CONFERENCE.

NEED OF NEW CURRICULUM FOR PRIMARY EDUCATION.

The First School Boards' Conference was held on Saturday at the C. J. Hall, Mr. J. N. R. Mehta presiding.

Mr. B. N. Motiwalla, chairman of the Reception Committee, said the most important part in the training of children was their physical well-being. Children had a right to be healthy and if parents neglected their duty the children were handicapped throughout their lives. He pleaded for good healthy school-buildings, as children had to spend several hours daily in their schools. In this connection he complained that Government had shirked their responsibility, as far as the Bombay Municipality was concerned. This neglect was criminal, specially when compulsory primary education was soon going to be introduced. The School curriculum was also an important subject. It should be, said the speaker, related to life, flexible, capable of utilising the social and natural environments of children, adjustable to circumstances, dynamic or progressive in the sense it was always changing. The speaker then referred at length to moral education, manual training, aesthetic education and sex training. Coming to the last head he said there was a great deal of difference of opinion on this subject and personally he felt that such instruction was necessary. The question was not whether children should or should not remain in ignorance: but how best to instruct children so that their attitude might be reverential and the subject of sex invested with the nobility which it deserved. The aim of sex education was both ethical and hygienic. He was of the opinion that sex-instruction should form a part of nature study, hygiene and ethics. Referring to teachers' salaries he said they should be fixed independently of the economic law of supply and demand and he advocated an advancing scale of salaries. It was necessary to engage the best teachers who could inspire the children. Since primary schools stood for the highest form of nation-building, he asked them to concentrate their attention on the subject.

PRESIDENT'S SPEECH.

Mr. Jamshed Mehta said it would be a good thing to establish a Federation of all School Boards of the Province as soon as possible, with an executive and central office to enable it to work continuously. He suggested the appointment of a committee for suggesting to Government improvements in the Primary Education Act which was found to be defective. The first problem they would have to tackle was that of finance as he was afraid most of the local bodies would find it hard in a few years to bear their full responsibilities. He suggested the formation of a full programme with the cost of working same. One of the main features of the Act should have been to encourage private aided schools, and the grant of Rs. 12 per pupil now proposed under the Act made either the schools close down or thoroughly inefficient. He did not know of a single proprietor of such a school-growing rich by his earnings from a school. The grant of Rs. 12 was too low when the average cost per pupil was about Rs. 50 per year. The speaker also complained that the building grant to be given by Government was not sufficient for the purpose. He condemned the method adopted by Government of restricting the number of qualified teachers in schools. Unless the teachers were allowed to progress it was not possible to expect the children to do likewise. The education of children needed special teachers, and their sufferings were due to their want of proper type of teachers to teach them. He pleaded for an improvement in the scale of pay to teachers, and laid great emphasis on the necessity of body building. Mr. Mehta asked for the speeding up of girls education. Their education policy required to be revised right from the beginning. They allowed five years for primary education and seven more for middle and high school education, and many of the subjects were retaught, and he suggested a course of about eight or nine years to enable a girl or a boy to join any vocation or college, as in European schools. The vernacular medium of instruction ought to be kept throughout with English efficiently taught as a second language. He also urged a course of vocational training during these nine years for those who did not wish to take up a collegiate course. He asked them in conclusion not to overburden themselves with ideals but to concentrate their attention on what was necessary and practical.

The Conference then passed resolutions. A committee was appointed to evolve a new curriculum to satisfy the requirements of the Primary Education Act and make it a success, as the present curriculum was not satisfactory. The report was to be submitted within three months. The Committee was also to submit a general report as to the nature of text books to suit the curriculum.

The Conference called upon the School Boards in the Presidency to make physical training compulsory and to prescribe a course to suit particular conditions; it also asked Government to make physical training compulsory in its curriculum.

The Conference asked that the scale of buildings fixed at Rs. 40 being inadequate the Government should pay half the expenditure actually incurred on buildings by the local authorities.

A committee was then appointed to frame rules and regulations for an Association of School Boards which was formed there.

SUNDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

At its sitting on Sunday, the Schools Boards Conference passed a number of resolutions, the chief being the one asking for the revision of the scale of pay of the primary teachers according to the Sathe-Paranjpye Scheme.

Mr. V. G. Pradhan of Karachi, speaking on the resolution severely criticised the policy of the Government, who, he said, could afford to spend crores of rupees on such useless schemes as the Back Bay Reclamation and the Sukkur Barrage but had no money or rather no heart to spend a little more money on the primary teachers.

Another important resolution was the one that related to the rules framed under the Primary Education Act of 1923. It called upon the Working Committee of the Schools Boards Association to get the rules, which were very defective and ambiguous remedied and to see that utmost possible freedom was allowed to the Boards in their work.

Other resolutions related to the scale of provincial grants and called upon the Government to show special concessions to poorer districts like Ratnagiri and Panch Mahals.

The Conference terminated with a vote of thanks to the chair.

CO-MASONIC TEMPLE.

Mrs. Annie Besant performed a very picturesque ceremony on Sunday morning amidst the palm groves of the pleasure Island of Juhu, in the presence of a large number of ladies and gentlemen. Most of those present were members of the Theosophical Society, and represented the different communities, Parsis of both sexes predominating. The Co-Masonic Temple of which the foundation stone was laid by Mrs Besant forms one of the first buildings of the Vasanta Theosophical Co-operating Housing Society Ltd., and each plot consists of about 500 square yards, just sufficient for a cottage. The membership of the Colony is open only to members of the Theosophical Society, and the proposed Temple is one of the central buildings. The surroundings are very beautiful. In front are the sea in the shape of a wide bay and the broad white sands, the chief attraction to the jaded-nerved people of Bombay who swarm there in such large numbers; behind is the plain between the Island and the village of Ville-Parle, and in between the two lies this proposed colony on the palm shaded Island of Juhu. Mrs. Besant was assisted in the ceremony by a large number of members of her order of both sexes. A solemn procession was first formed, each member wearing his masonic regalia, and it walked up to an enclosed area where only the members were allowed. At the head of the procession fire and sword were carried, the former in a censor, and Mrs. Besant wore a red cap together with all her regalia, as perhaps the Grand Master of the Order. She made a suitable speech about the brotherhood of man and fatherhood of God, but only a few words of this could be heard by those not belonging to the inner circle. A great deal of ceremonial was gone through before the foundation stone was actually laid by her. The procession then reformed itself and as solemnly walked back to the little bungalow from which it had issued. Mr. J. Krishnamurti—the Messiah—was the centre of attraction to many and he was standing apart with another—understood to be the Secretary of his particular Order, resplendent in a silk sash with the mystic signs of the Order emblazoned on it.

MECHANICAL ENGINEERS' ASSOCIATION.

The Bombay Mechanical Engineers' Association held their annual Conference on Sunday at the Students' Brotherhood, Mr. Dhondiraj Thengdi presiding.

The President said electricity had solved the great problem of the transport of coal and oil by generating energy on the mine and transmitting it along the line, and to meet their increasing demands other sources such as waterfalls, tidal-energies were now being tried.

Mr. Dawson then spoke on Internal combustion engines, and Mr. Hudson on Efficiency in Engineering.

In concluding the proceedings the President said they had been accustomed to live and work in terms of self without minding the welfare of others. That was an age-long system, and sufficient trial had been given to it. What was now required was either a revision or substitution of some better methods to make the world happier. They had all tried to be happy, but had failed to achieve that end and he wanted them now to seek the happiness of others. He wanted them to think of the community and to work for its happiness as a whole, and he was seeing some signs of the change already. If the engineers had organised themselves into an association for their happiness and efficiency, why should they not carry the matter further by federating themselves with other associations and organisaitions which aimed at the same ideals as those of the engineers. He wanted them to take more interest in social and political machinery and, try if they could, to give it a favourable turn. Let them take courage in their hands and success was theirs, he said.

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"THE STORY OF MY EXPERIMENTS WITH TRUTH"—CHAPTER IX.

"FATHER'S DEATH AND MY DOUBLE SHAME."

(By MAHATMA GANDHI.)

The time I am speaking of is my sixteenth year. My father, as we have seen was bedridden, suffering from fistula. My mother, an old servant of the house, and I were his principal attendants. I had the duties of a nurse, which mainly consisted of dressing the wound giving my father his medicine, and compounding drugs whenever they had to be done at home. Every night I would massage his legs and retire only when he asked me to or after he fell asleep. I loved to do all this service. I do not remember having ever neglected it. All the time at my disposal, after the performance of the daily functions, was divided between school and attending on father. I would go out for an evening walk, only when he permitted me or was feeling well.

This was also the time when my wife was expecting a baby—a circumstance which, as I can see to-day meant a double shame for me. For one thing I did not restrain myself, as I should have, whilst I was yet a student. And secondly that carnal lust got the better of what I regarded as my duty to study, and of what was even a greater duty viz., that of devotion to parents—Shravana having been my ideal since childhood. Every night whilst my hands were busy massaging Father's legs, my mind was hovering about the bed-room—and that too at a time when religion, medical science and common sense alike forbade sexual intercourse. I was always glad of being relieved from my duty, and went straight to the bed room after doing obeisance to Father.

On the other hand Father was getting worse every day. Ayurvedic physicians had tried all their ointments, Hakims their plasters, and local quacks their nostrums too. An English surgeon had also used his skill. As the last and only resort he had recommended a surgical operation. But the family physician came in the way. He disapproved of Father going in for an operation at his advanced age. The physician was competent and well-known, and his advice prevailed. The operation was abandoned, and various medicines purchased for the purpose went to no account. I have an impression that if the physician had allowed the operation, the wound would have easily healed. The operation also was to have been performed by a surgeon who was then well-known in Bombay. But God had willed otherwise. When death is imminent, who could think of the right remedy? Father returned from Bombay with all the paraphernalia of the operation which were now useless. He had despaired of living any longer. He was getting weaker and weaker, until at last he had to be asked to perform the necessary functions in bed. But up to the last he refused to do anything of the kind, always insisting on going through the strain of leaving his bed. The Vaishnavite rules about external cleanliness are so inexorable. Such cleanliness is quite essential no doubt, but Western medical science has taught us that all the functions, including a bath, can be done in bed with the strictest regard to cleanliness, and without the slightest discomfort to the patient, the bed always remaining spotlessly clean. I would regard such cleanliness as quite consistent with Vaishnavism. But my father's insistence on leaving the bed for the performance of the necessary functions, only struck me with wonder then, and I had nothing but admiration for it.

"BAPU IS NO MORE."

The dreadful night came. My uncle was then in Rajkot. I have a faint recollection that he came to Rajkot having had news of my father getting worse. The brothers were deeply attached to each other. Uncle would be sitting near Father's bed the whole day and would insist on sleeping by his bed-side after sending us all to sleep. No one had dreamt that this was the fateful night. The danger of course was there.

It was 10-30 or 11. I was giving the massage. Uncle offered to relieve me. I was glad and went straight to the bed-room. The wife, poor thing, was fast asleep. But how could she sleep when I was there? I woke her up. In five or seven minutes, however, the servant knocked at the door. I stared with alarm, 'Get up,' he said, 'Bapu is very ill.' I knew of course that he was very ill, and so I guessed what 'very ill' meant that moment. I sprang out of my bed.

'Do tell me what the matter is.'

'Bapu is no more.'

So all was over! I had but to wring my hands. I felt deeply ashamed and miserable. I ran to my father's room. I saw that if animal passion had not blinded me I would have been spared the torture of separation from my father during his last moments. I would have been massaging him and he would have died in my arms. Now it was for the uncle to have the honour. He was so deeply devoted to his elder brother that he had earned the honour of doing him the last services! Father had forebodings of the coming event. He had signed for pen and paper, and written: "Prepare for the last rites." He had then snapped the amulet off his arm, and also his gold necklace of Tulsi-beads and flung them aside. A moment after this he was no more.

The shame to which I have referred in a foregoing chapter was this shame of my carnal desire even at the critical hour demanding wakeful service. It is a blot I have never been able to efface or forget, and I have always thought that although my devotion to my parents knew no bounds and I would have given up anything for it, it was unpardonably wanting in that my mind was at the same moment in the grip of lust. I have therefore, always regarded myself as a lustful, though a faithful, husband. It took me long to get free from the shackles of lust and I had to pass through many an ordeal before I could overcome it.

Before I close this chapter of my double shame, I may mention that the poor mite that was born to my wife scarcely breathed for more than three or four days. Nothing else could be expected. Let all parents and couples be warned by my example.

(Translated from "Navajivan" by M. D. in "Young India.")

MEDICAL EDUCATION IN INDIA.

DR. LOHAKARE'S BILL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

DELHI, Feb. 5.

In the assembly to-day Dr. Lohakare introduced a Bill to regulate medical education in India as explained in the statement of objects and reasons. This Bill proposes to establish a Council on the lines of the General Medical Council of the United Kingdom for organising and controlling medical education under the direction of profession in India. The existing Provincial Medical Acts have more to do with ethics and discipline while the function of direction and control of medical education is not yet on a constitutionally democratic basis. The present Bill supplies this want. To avoid conflict with the existing enactments and powers of bodies created by them all matters of internal management and devolution of the powers of control are left to the regulations under this Bill so as to facilitate the adjustment of the questions in the consultation with all such bodies as circumstances require. This procedure will, it is hoped, lead to an establishment of conventions between the central and subsidiary bodies which may result in additions to this law if found necessary. Provision has also been made for the reservation of extraordinary power of control with the Executive Government as is usual with such laws.

ENCOURAGEMENT OF INDIGENOUS METHODS.

The second principle embodied in the Bill is the establishment of a qualification in the independent indigenous methods of treatment which are independent of the western medical science, but which administer to the needs of a large population in this country. Canada and some States in America having a population composed of immigrants from different countries have allowed the right of registration to persons qualified in systems other than the modern or the western medical science and the Medical Councils there accodmodate some members from such schools who sit with the members of the modern school of medicine for the common weal. The problem in India has a similar aspect. The masses and even the educated people have proclivities towards indigenous medicine. Religious susceptibilities make many even on the death-bed, especially in rural tracts, refuse a western medical man's portion. Institutions giving instruction in indigenous systems and supplementing these courses with the elements of the basic physical sciences are being established and earnestly supported in all provinces not only by the educated and philanthropic people, local bodies and Provincial Governments, but by persons qualified in western medicine as well.

While some highly qualified medical men have been advocating the cause of the indigenous system not less enthusiastically the Provincial Governments have as well to accede to the demands from local bodies for paying towards the establishment and maintenance of such institutions. It is, therefore, particularly necessary at this time to put all such efforts on a uniform and well organised basis and to provide for a differentiation of the properly trained from the untrained to whatever system a person claiming to treat a human being belongs. For want of such a provision the amount of injury that is being done to the public requires serious attention. A bold way of providing for an organised and systematic means for training such persons is preferable to a benevolent interference towards the indigenous art and its practitioners. The control of medical education in hands of a council of medical men taking a rational view of the science and of those who after a qualification in modern medicine believe in and practise the art of the use of indigenous methods would serve as a valuable guiding factor. Such a council alone would be capable of moulding and determining the progress of medical education in this country.

It is not desirable on the part of the profession in India to disclaim this duty. To say that western medical man will have nothing to do with the indigenous methods even when they are so allied is to forget that medical man in India is first an Indian and as such he must take note of the surroundings he is in. He has not only to pursue his line but has as well to do his best to to guide medical education as a whole into proper channels. The Bill it is hoped will serve a really useful purpose if it has the fortune to go successfully through all the stages of legislation.

The Baroda State Subjects Political Conference will be held at Amreli in Kathiawar, from 1st to 3rd March, 1926.

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MISAPPROPRIATION OF CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY'S FUNDS.

VILLAGE TREASURER SENTENCED AT POONA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

POONA, Feb. 4.

A case of misappropriation came up before Mr. A. C. Wild, I.C.S., District and Sessions Judge, Poona, the accused being the Treasurer of the Belsar Village Cooperative Credit Society. The accused, Govinda Bhagaji Sonar, was charged with misappropriating sums paid in by the villagers in repayment of loans and 'tagai' advances amounting to Rs. 276 as well as the balance of Rs. 398-5-0 as shown in his Day Book on the 30th May 1922 which he failed to account for and which belonged to the Society.

It appears that the matter came to the notice to the Cooperative Credit Societies in a petition forwarded by the Secretary in which he accused G. B. Sonar and the chairman of misappropriating the Society's funds. An inspection of the books revealed the fact that a sum of Rs. 3,000 had been misappropriated. While matters were under investigation the chairman died and in due course the accused was sent up for trial. The accused's defence was the plea that he had paid the monies to the chairman and as the money was not in his possession he did not misappropriate or misapply the same. This, however, was discounted by the fact that certain payments had not been posted in his Day Book.

The jury found the accused guilty of abetment and the Judge agreeing sentenced him to undergo one year's rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 700 in default another year.

G. I. P. RY. ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

RAILWAY-TRAM SEASON TICKETS.

BOMBAY, Feb. 6.

At the 20th meeting of the G. I. P. Railway Local Advisory Committee, Bombay, held at the Victoria Terminus on Thursday, the 4th February, the following subjects were discussed:—

The Chairman told the Committee that he could now say definitely that the stock for running Bombay-Nagpur Railway would be ready by 1st April and that the train would be put on from that date.

The Chairman advised the Committee that the electric trains between Bandra and Victoria Terminus started on the 3rd February, and that the first train, although timed to do the run in 21 minutes, had actually taken only 19 minutes. The Chairman also stated that proposals were in hand in conjunction with the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company to introduce rail-cum-tram season tickets by which for an extra charge of about Rs. 1-8-0 per month per ticket, railway season tickets between Bandra, Kurla and stations north of Kurla and Victoria Terminus would be available for journeys by tram between Crawford Market, Dhobi Talao, Carnac Bunder and Museum.

Mileage books of first class tickets at reduced fares:—

The Chairman said that this was a new method of booking which it was proposed to introduce from 1st April, 1926, in order to assist mercantile firms whose members did a lot of travelling by rail. The charge for these mileage books will be at a flat rate of 15 pies per mile against 18 pies per mile, the charge on ordinary tickets, from that date. A book may be used by 4 representatives of a firm, and will be available for through booking over the M. and S. M. Railway. The currency of a book will be six months and any coupons not used within that time will lapse and no refund will be granted.—A. P.

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BANGALORE, Feb. 6.

Twenty-one packages of gold valued at about Rs. 10,50,000 have been dispatched from the Kolar Gold Fields to Bombay, being the output of five mines for the second half of January, the total output for that month being valued just over Rs. 17,92,000.—A. P.

ANIMAL SACRIFICE STOPPED

The Manager of the Sri Jivadaya Prarini Sabha, Belanguni, Agra, write it is a matter for rejoicing that sacrifice which had been performe turies at the annual fair at now been stopped entirely by the Sabha. 116 volunteers were on duty during the

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If you have insufficient milk; if your milk is too poor in quality to satisfy baby, or if you, yourself, suffer from fatigue or overstrain as a result of nursing baby, you will find a means of overcoming all these difficulties in Lactagol.

LACTAGOL, taken by the nursing mother, copiously increases the flow and so enriches the quality of the milk that the baby is fully satisfied, looks well, sleeps well and is contented and happy. It also strengthens mother and leads to a renewed feeling of vigour and well-being.

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is prescribed by doctors, recommended by nurses, and used in over 1,000 Infant Welfare Centres in Great Britain alone. Taken before baby comes, LACTAGOL strengthens the mother in such a way that she is far better enabled to support the strain of baby's arrival and also ensures for baby firm flesh, strong bone formation and good, sound teeth. Obtainable from all Chemists.

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COMPULSORY VACCINATION.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The representation made by the Secretary of the National Anti-Vaccination Society of Britain to the Governor of Bombay protesting against the prosecution of five innocent persons, deserves the support of all sane-minded men, and I am glad to know that the representation has also your emphatic support.

Sir, the evil effects of vaccination are appalling. Some of the loathsome diseases contracted from vaccination due to the multitude of germs in the vaccine and careless wholesale vaccination are glandular abscesses, septic infections, gangrene, and syphilis, while many others are crippled, have throat or eye trouble or become invalids for life. Moreover it has been admitted that vaccinated persons will contract small-pox. It seems that those who know the most about vaccination claim the least for it. There is no sure way for any doctor to foretell the after effects of vaccination and the matter from any pox sore, the vaccine, is of itself the filthiest of impurities. What would you think, from a hygienic point, of a doctor who injects such filth into the healthy body of an innocent baby. What right has the State, under the pretext of law, to commit an assault on the body of an innocent, defenceless child.

When deaths occur due to the effects of vaccination, the medical profession very adroitly cover up the facts, and attribute the cause to some other source. They specify that the patients were not successfully vaccinated. But as a matter of fact investigators who have studied the field find that those who have not been vaccinated recover from small-pox much more quickly than those who have been vaccinated.

England has abandoned compulsory vaccination for more than thirty years and there is no country that is so free from the disease, while Japan and America where it is compulsory, still have epidemics of small-pox.

Many people believe the foolish argument that because the world is not scourged by small-pox as epidemics as of old, is due, invaccination. This is not so. It is due, instead to the greatly improved sanitary conditions. It is like asking a man to set fire to his house in order to get rid of rats and roaches. By keeping the house clean and orderly he would not be plagued by the pests. However, let facts be our judge—the more vaccination, the more small-pox examples: Japan, Philipines, Italy, Poland and America. As vaccination declines small-pox vanishes such as in England, Australia and several other countries.

Here is a case of a man who has lost the use of his left arm by vaccination. Alexander Karely, formerly aviator in the French army, and now resident in the United States, has just been awarded ten thousand dollars damages in the Superior Court of New York, in an action against the Cunard Line Steamship Company. Karely alleged that he had lost the use of his left arm through vaccination enforced upon him by physicians of the shipping company before he was permitted to sail from Cherbourg.

Why should vaccination be compulsory in India, when in England it is optional?—Yours, etc.,

K. HORMASJI.

Bombay, Feb. 5.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I quite agree with what you have stated in your to-day's Editorial regarding "Compulsory Vaccination."

During my practice I have come across cases where vaccination has created bad effects.

Vaccination being dangerous in several cases, compulsion is nothing but tyranny.

According to some religious ideas the injection of any serum, as is extracted from the Pox, is profane, the serum being considered "*Najis*" (polluted).

In the circumstances a person who knows that vaccination is pregnant of danger and *Najis*, would never allow his child to be vaccinated and in such case compulsion is more than tyranny.

The authorities therefore should make vaccination optional.

If some of the Homeopathic drugs be tried without prejudice I dare-say they will excel all the present so-called serum preparations which in several occasions do more havoc than good.—Yours, etc.,

A. M. KHAN,
H.M.D.

Bombay, Feb. 3.

The Principal of the Lahore Medical College has received Rs. 5,000 being part of Rs. 15,000, which Raja Raghunandan Prashad Singh of Monghyr presented to Lady Reading on latter's recovery from recent illness, from Lady Reading as a gift to be utilised for the purchase of medical requisites for hospitals at Lahore for the benefit of poor patients.

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KAKORI "CONSPIRACY" CASE.

SEARCH WITNESSES' EVIDENCE

LUCKNOW, Feb. 6.

Some more prosecution witnesses were examined to-day when the hearing of the Kakori conspiracy case was resumed by Syed Ainuddin, special magistrate, Lucknow.

Dr. Durgapal of Shahjhanpur deposed that he acted as a search witness when the house of the accused Hargovind was searched by the police. A recovery list was drawn up on the spot by the officer who conducted the search and witness signed it. A knife, a hatchet and some gunshots were seized during the search.

Ashgar Ali of Shahjehanpur deposed that he acted as a search witness when the house of the accused, Prem Kishen, was searched on 26th September, 1925. Prem Kishen was present throughout the search. All things seized were entered into a list which witness signed. The Mausar pistol and cartridges in two packets produced in court were recovered from accused Prem Kishen's house.

Cross-examined by Pandit Govind-Ballav Pant on behalf of accused, witness along with the pistol Prem Kishen also handed over an arms license. The note-book produced in court was also inside the suit case and there were several used railway tickets in it. Witness did not sign the note-book because he was not asked to do so. Prem Kishen asked the police officer why the pistol was being taken away when it was under license. The Inspector replied he had orders to do so and asked Prem Kishen to move his superior officer at Thana.

Murtaza Hussain of Cawnpore deposed he was a shop-keeper on the Mall Road, Cawnpore and had acted as a search witness when the house of the accused, Rajkumar Sinha, was searched. After the search when the searching party were gathered in a room Rajkumar sat down to write. He wrote out four letters in Bengali on the paper of a copy book. When he had written those letters Rajkumar told his father in Urdu "Yeh khat bhejwa dijieya ga" (please have these letters sent). As accused was handing over those letters he talked to his father in Bengali. C.I.D. Inspector took possession of those letters from the hands of Rajkumar, saying that as the letters were in Bengali he would show them to his superior officer. When the Inspector was having a look at those letters Rajkumar snatched them from him saying he would not send them. Rajkumar tried to tear the letters off but the Inspector took them away from him. Witness identified the four letters produced in the court.

Replying to Mr. Choudhury, counsel for accused, witness said he had himself seen Rajkumar write those letters one after another. He did not notice Rajkumar turning any of the letters over and writing in its back. When Rajkumar snatched the letters from the Inspector's hands two of them dropped on the ground. Rajkumar tried to destroy by crumpling them.

Indarsing of Shahjehanpur deposed that he was a search witness when the house of the accused, Ramprasad, was searched by the police. All articles seized were entered in a list which witness signed. Witness identified the articles seized and produced in the court. The exhibits included a Khaki shirt, a dagger, a *bhujali*, a hatchet and some paper. Three letters were recovered from under the pillow on Ramprasad's bed.

Cross-examined by Pandit Govind Ballow Pant, on behalf of defence, witness denied that he had ever been ordered by the police to watch visitors to Ramprasad's house. Witness never kept any record of Ramprasad's movements.

Sub-Inspector Chandan Singh of the Cawnpore police deposed that he arrested accused Ramdularey and searched his house under the orders of Mr. R. A. Horton. Witness prepared the recovery list of articles seized and had it signed by search witnesses. Witness identified several postcards and a note book recovered from Ramdularey's house.

At this stage, the court adjourned till Monday.—A. P. I. Special.

AMENDMENT OF PREVENTION OF GAMBLING ACT.

The Bombay Government Gazette of Saturday's date publishes the text of Bill No. 4 of 1926—a Bill further to amend the Bombay Prevention of Gambling Act, 1887. In the Statement of Objects and Reasons it is overserved that, "Under section 6 of the Bombay Prevention of Gambling Act, 1887 (Bom. IV of 1887), the Commissioner of Police in the City of Bombay and elsewhere any Magistrate of the First Class or any District Superintendent of Police or any Assistant Superintendent Police, empowered by Government in this behalf, has power to authorise, by special warrant under his hand, any Inspector or other superior officer of Police of not less rank than a Chief Constable, to enter and search a gaming house, take into custody and bring before a Magistrate persons concerned, and seize all instruments of gaming, moneys, etc. It is the usual practice to give this power to all Assistant Superintendents of Police in charge of Sub-Divisions. By the introduction of the Sub-Divisional scheme Deputy Superintendents of Police are now put in charge of Sub-Divisions and are interchangeable with Assistant Superintendents of Police. It is desirable therefore that Deputy Superintendents of Police should also be invested with these powers."

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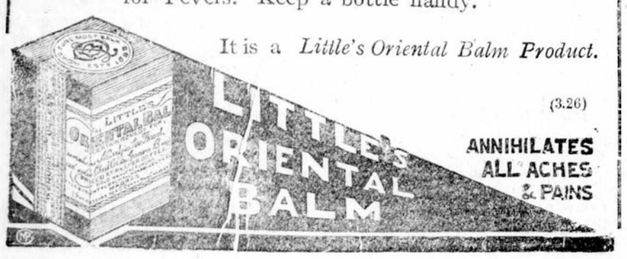

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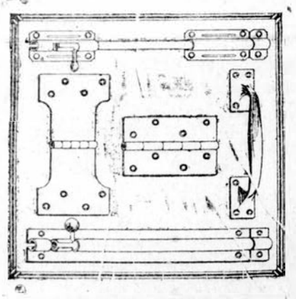

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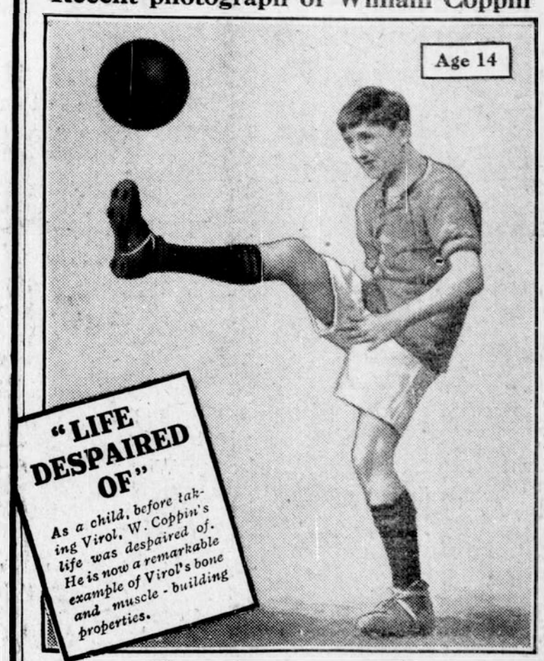
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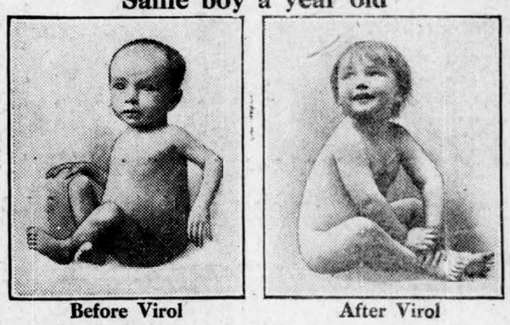

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